Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864. NUMBER 28[illegible].

For Sale.

FOR SALE—An "[illegible]" [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Saloon and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Immediately, a [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Grocery [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Cedar Posts [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good second hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two story frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—Trees, Silver Leaf Maples [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Fixtures in Saloon No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A New Milch Cow. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to rent, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—Machine Shop [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new patent on an article [illegible]

FOR SALE—Photographers, attention. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Pianos—An upright 7 octave [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new 7 octave Rosewood [illegible]

FOR SALE—A modern built three-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—Piano and Melodeons. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Marble-front Residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, an Improved Farm [illegible]

FOR SALE—Packing House [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Good Chance—A Saloon and Boarding House [illegible]

FOR SALE—The two-story frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Distillery, 800 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for city property, a Dwelling House [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Cottage to Rent—No. [illegible]

TO RENT—The brick house, No. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store and Basement [illegible]

TO RENT—Two first class frame Dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—A good House, with good Barn [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story Cottage House on Wabash [illegible]

TO RENT—Store 25 Market street [illegible]

TO RENT—Lumber Yard [illegible]

TO RENT—A second floor front room [illegible]

TO RENT—The capacious Store [illegible]

TO RENT—For six months, a desirable residence [illegible]

TO RENT—Two good houses and lots [illegible]

TO RENT—Commission Stores [illegible]

TO RENT—From the 1st of May, Dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, a desirable brick Dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick House on Peck Court [illegible]

TO RENT—The north half of the Room now [illegible]

TO RENT—The four-story brick Store [illegible]

TO RENT—First class Dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms to let for offices [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story frame house [illegible]

TO RENT—The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th stories [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms with Closets and Pantry [illegible]

TO RENT—Store 21 South Water Street [illegible]

TO RENT—The North Banking Room, fronting on Lasalle street [illegible]

Real Estate—City

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property [illegible]

FOR SALE—A neat cottage house of 7 rooms [illegible]

FOR SALE—The three story frame dwelling [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Block of [illegible]

FOR SALE—The late residence of Dr. Franklin Scammon [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots. Good [illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS [illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

THE NEWS.

If the new tax bill that passed the House of Representatives shall pass the Senate without delay, the credit of the Government will be immensely strengthened. It is estimated that it will yield, if honestly enforced, not much short of $300,000,000 annually. The five per cent of tax it imposes on the issues of local banks, will at least oblige them to contribute handsomely to the support of the Government. The people will cheerfully stand all it levies, provided the war is pushed vigorously forward. When the rebellion is ended and peace restored large reductions can be safely made. A moderate excise on a few luxuries, such as liquors and tobacco, added to the revenue derived from the tariff, will suffice to pay the interest on the National debt and to defray the other expenses of the Government. But whether the taxes shall be heavy or light, who would rather see our great nation tumble into ruin than pay his just and equitable share of the expense of maintaining and preserving our glorious institutions of Freedom, and our grand continental Republic? Where is the man? If he can be found, we will show you a creature unfit to breathe Columbia's free air, or to enjoy the incalculable blessings of free government.

The Union State Convention of Pennsylvania, which met at Philadelphia on the 28th, adopted a resolution instructing their delegates to support Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, opposing the postponement of the Baltimore Convention, and declaring, what every loyal man concedes, that the re-election of Lincoln would be one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the rebels. The action of Pennsylvania will commend itself to the whole country, as the right basis for future political action with reference to the Presidency. There must be no change of administration or of policy. New men, without experience, will only inaugurate new schemes tending to delay the war and clog wholesome legislation. It is the popular will, reflected through the resolutions of their servants in legislatures and conventions from Maine to Oregon, that Abraham Lincoln remain where he is and finish up both rebels and rebellion.

A dispatch from Admiral Porter foots up our losses in the late battles near Pleasant Hill as follows: total loss 3,400 men, of which number three hundred were killed; twenty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, several hundred wagons, a first-class gunboat, the Eastport, and, a dispatch to the N. Y. *Herald* adds, a Paymaster's safe containing a million dollars in greenbacks which will prove a godsend to the impoverished coffers of the rebels—if the story be true—a doubt eminently practice, considering the source from which the story emanates.

The predatory bands of Forrest's guerillas elated by recent successes, are daily growing bolder. On the night of the 27th, a gang of them crossed the river into Indiana, a short distance below Madison, burned a trading boat and stole a flock of sheep and cattle. The stringent Regulation code should be carried out in every instance when one of these thieves and butchers is caught—death by hanging to the first tree.

It was thought on all sides that Washburne's proposition, to tax whisky on hand, was dead and buried, but at the last moment it suddenly sprang into vigorous life and was adopted as a part of the new tax law, by ten majority. It reads as follows:

"That all spirits of domestic production, and held for sale on the 1st of May, 1864, and upon which no tax shall have been paid, shall be subject to a duty of 30 cents per gallon; and on all such spirits on hand for sale, on which a prior duty shall have been paid, a duty of 30 cents per gallon; provided that [illegible] shall not be taxed on their stock on hand, [illegible] quantity on hand does not exceed two barrels."

As almost every gallon of whisky on hand has paid but 20 cents tax, and as the tax will be $1.60 after May 1, the 30 cents imposed by Washburne's amendment will still leave 50 cents profit to the holders, distillers, and speculators, so that they will not, as a class, be very badly off, as the matter now stands. That the fate of the amendment will be in the Senate, is doubtful, as that body has heretofore strenuously resisted the imposition of any excise on liquors on hand.

Each day brings us nearer to the great battle of the war which must soon be fought in Virginia—a battle which we believe will be the most terrible ever recorded in history. Both Grant and Lee are massing their forces for the shock. From Florida, Charleston, Lynchburg, Wilmington and all available points, the rebel troops are hurrying to the Rapidan in defence of the rebel capital. From the North our troops are hurrying to the front to take part in the great contest. The campaign is culminating rapidly, a day or an hour may bring us the tidings that the strife has commenced. We look forward to victory, not underrating the strength, skill and bravery of the rebels. McClellanism is rooted out of the army. Its physical and moral condition could not be improved. It has confidence in the commanding General, and he takes the field unhampered with interference from any quarter. Upon his skill and prestige of success, we anticipate a victory which shall give this rebellion the finishing blow.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday as far as Madison Court House, in Virginia, which resulted in the capturing of thirty prisoners, driving the rebels out of the town and its subsequent destruction.

The rumor that Gen. Grant had requested, and the President refused the superseding of Gen. Banks is denied. The President asserts that Gen. Grant is sole master of the armies in the field, and between the two the most cordial relations exist.

The House has adopted a resolution to inquire into alleged frauds upon the part of Western officers, especially as connected with the late Western Louisiana campaign, upon which a spirited debate ensued, as reported in our Congressional proceedings.

On the third page will be found a brief but admirable speech by Mr. Stebbins made the other day in Congress, on the resources of our country, and the perfect ease with which it can bear larger taxes than have ever been levied. He is a War Democrat and a money banker in New York.

THE WASHBURNE CHILL.

The speculators in whisky were seized yesterday morning with a sudden indisposition, immediately after reading the Washington dispatches. The malady is not exactly a new one, and although it is generally pronounced incurable, it is not always fatal. It has been named by professional men "the Washburne Chill," from the peculiar symptoms manifested by the victims being taken with a sudden coldness of the toes—a violent palpitation of the heart—and a chilly sweat on the forehead, accompanied by a fearful collapse of the "internal revenue." The parties attacked by this disease was very large and at one time it looked as if the majority of cases would prove fatal; but fortunately for them the chill subsided, and we are glad to learn a large number of the worst cases were in a state of convalescence. But the whisky-men were not the only parties who suffered from this strange malady. It affected bankers, brokers and money-lenders generally; and it was noticeable that many of those were seized with the disease in a more violent form than any [illegible]. Their sufferings were too intense to be relieved by the usual remedies known in [illegible], and resort had to be made to [illegible] manipulations, which fortunately relieved them greatly. Much benefit was derived by all the sufferers from repeated doses of telegraphic balsam, imported from Washington, where the disease originated, and where it has been more successfully treated than in these parts.

The market for high wines opened "panicky" with a decline of 15 [illegible] per gallon, with sales as low as $1.08. Towards the close, however, it rallied, and in the evening prices ran up as high as $1.15—closing at $1.15 @ 1.15½.

THE AFFAIR AT NICKOJACK GAP.

[illegible]

South Valley. Finding themselves overpowered the party attempted to fall back, but the retreat was cut off by an infantry regiment which formed between them and the camp at Ringgold. Of the sixty-four men thirty-four cut their way out, and afterwards reoccupied the ground in the face of the enemy. Lieut. Scoville, commanding, was wounded and taken prisoner. Seven of the men were shot after being captured, as is proved by the affidavits of citizens who witnessed their murder, and also by the testimony of some of the men before they died.

The following is a list of the casualties: Killed; John Downs, private co. B; James McNeel, private co. E; Wm. Gifford, private co. H; Wm. H. Reynolds, private co. I, who was inhumanly murdered after he had surrendered as a prisoner of war. M. B. Mills; co. K. R. J. A. O'Connor, and George A. Springer were also murdered after the surrender. Wm. Cattanach, of co. B, was shot twice through the body after he had surrendered, and killed. John Craddock, co. E, was shot twice after he had surrendered, but at last accounts alive. James A. Rhodes, co. I, was also killed. David W. Butler, co. A, and George E. Mart, co. F, were seriously wounded.

The following is a list of the missing: Horace C. Scoville, 1st Lieut. co. K; Benj. F. Hiestand, Sergeant co. D; James W. Starkey, Corporal co. H; Morris B. Miller, co. A; Nathan C. Tyler, co. A; Edwin M. Elliott, co. E; Francis M. Cases, co. C; David Shoemaker, co. D; Wm. Snyder, co. D; Castor F. Best, co. E; Wm. Gauger, co. E; Henry Miller, co. F; Abram Homer, co. G; Alex. Bayinger, co. G; Benj. F. Noe, co. H; Mahlon D. Kokor, co. H; Wm. H. Reynolds, co. I; W. P. McCarthy, co. I; Erastus D. Harrington, co. K; Jas. M. Merritt, co. K; and Wallace Neville, co. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress—Gen. Burnside's Corps—A French Irishman—Will Take No Prisoners—The Potomac Army—A Case of Conscience.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1864.

Congress is still occupied with the revenue bill. It is hard to keep a quorum present for business. On Monday while the corps of Gen. Burnside was passing through the city, the members took a recess to see the troops march past. When the hour for reassembling arrived, there were scarce any members present except the Speaker, and Messrs. Washburne, Morrill, Garfield, Arnold, Fernando Wood, and Long. Business was resumed, amid considerable merriment, but the clerks were not to be found, and the Tax bill itself and the Speaker's gavel were locked up. However, things went on with the few present, but the spectacle was humiliating. In Committee of the Whole, I am glad to notice that every disposition is manifested to lay on the taxes. I do not see why the United States cannot raise as large a revenue as Great Britain. England itself pays the principal portion of the revenue of Great Britain. Yet last year that nation raised a revenue of $350,000,000 in gold, equal to $600,000,000 in our paper currency, and this for the expenses of a mere peace establishment. During the year 1863 our total revenue from taxes was $111,399,169.48, and the expenditure $714,709,495.58, showing that nearly six-sevenths was raised by borrowing. A moment's reflection will show that this state of financial affairs cannot long continue, without a collapse.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S CORPS.

This fine corps passed through this city on Monday, and made a splendid appearance. They were three hours and a half passing Willard's Hotel, marching in platoons. Not the least noticeable part of the pageant was the colored brigade. They were as fine a looking body of men, physically speaking, as I ever looked at, and it was the universal remark that they marched better than the white troops. It is well known that the negros are natural musicians and have the organs of time and tune developed in a very high degree. By the by, is not music, and the capacity for it, an evidence of a high social condition, or at least a capacity for it? It is considered one of the fine arts. How does the fact, then, that the negros are natural (not as yet artificial) musicians comport with the idea of their inferiority as a race? Their regimental bands were very large and fine. I noticed that whereas many of the white regiments marched with flags furled, the negro marched with colors flying, head erect, and bands playing such spirit-stirring tunes as "John Brown's Soul," "The Red, White and Blue," &c.

A FRENCH-IRISHMAN.

A regiment of Chasseurs attracted much attention. It has been recruited from men who had served with distinction during the war. A well-dressed gentleman accosted one of them, who was resting on a door-step (the day being very hot) with: "Aw, my fine fellow, this is a chasseur regiment—French, I suppose?"

Chasseur—"Arrah be gorra, thrue for yez, sur; we're the *chassers*, all Frinchmen, every mother's son of us. *Parlez vous Francais*, which manes in English, 'Frinch chaser, will ye take a dhrink?' and if yer honor will only tell me where a dhrap ov the crayther can be had, I'll be very glad to do that same, if only to oblige so complacint a gintleman as yer honor's self."

WILL TAKE NO PRISONERS.

A gentleman, seeing a colored man stretched at full length on the sidewalk, as his regiment halted, waiting for the column to defile over the bridge, said: "Well, have you heard from Fort Pillow?"

Colored Soldier—"Yes, massa."

Citizen—"Are you not afraid they will serve you in the same way over there in Virginia?"

Colored Soldier—"No, massa."

Citizen—"What do you intend to do if you are taken prisoner?"

Colored Soldier (with a savage flash of the eye and a compression of the lips)—"I will not be taken prisoner, Massa."

Citizen—"Then you mean to die first?"

Colored Soldier—"Yes, Massa."

Citizen—"Do you intend to take any prisoners?"

Colored Soldier (with another meaning glance)—"*No, Massa.*"

Citizen—"*You are right, my man. I would take no prisoners if I were in your place.*"

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

An officer who was out to the front yesterday informs me that our army is in excellent condition, and occupies a very favorable position. He was so far in the advance that he could see Lee's army stretching out for miles to bar the way to the rebel capital. The rumor that we had retired from Warrenton is contradicted, although there are reports that Lee is feeling Meade's flanks with bodies of Stuart's cavalry, and that one of them had actually occupied Warrenton (a railroad outpost). General Grant is concentrating a large force here and at Fortress Monroe. A brigade left for the latter quarter yesterday, among them the 39th Illinois, Col. Osborne. Reinforcements have also been ordered up from Florida and South Carolina. Gen. Gillmore asked for reinforcements, probably for offensive operations, but Gen. Grant not only refused them, but ordered troops from Gen. G.'s department. Gen. Grant plainly perceives that Lee's army is the head and front of the rebellion, and that it must be conquered before the rebellion can be subdued. There is to be no more hacking away at the extremities until the head and trunk are attended to. I hear that the colored troops are for the present to man the fortifications in the rear of Washington on the other side of the Potomac.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

The papers are relating stories of cases of conscience, in which various sums are stated to be returned to the Treasury, by parties who had fraudulently obtained them. The following is the largest sum returned, and the strangest case I have heard of. I have not seen it in print. A gentleman from Pennsylvania sold the Government a few regulation swords, to the value of $95, and for which he presented his bill, which was audited in due form; but in passing through the Treasury the amount was changed from $95 to 9,500. I believe it passed through the hands of at least a dozen clerks, after the mistake had been made. Finally the man received the draft for $9,500 through his agent here, which, however, he immediately returned for correction.

Mr. Chase was so mortified and indignant at the error, that he discharged three of the clerks, among them the person who transcribed the account. Unfortunately this poor man is the father of nine children, who are wholly dependent on his pay for support. F.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Mustering out of the First Minnesota.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, April 29, 1864.

The historical First Minnesota regiment expires to-morrow. The Secretary of War has ordered all officers and men who did not re-enlist to be mustered out to-morrow. Only about enough for two companies have re-enlisted, and the Governor will commission new officers for them, and they will be sent immediately to Washington. More would have re-enlisted but for the unpopularity of some of the officers. Gov. Ramsey was in Washington when Sumter was fired upon, and tendered the President the first regiment offered, in response to which tender this regiment was raised. Governor Miller and Gen. Sibley reviewed the regiment at Fort Snelling this afternoon. A large concourse of citizens and soldiers and other organizations were present.

The people here are greatly rejoiced over the passage of the land grant to Lake Superior.

FROM MADISON.

Military Matters—The Quota of the State.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, April 29, 1864.

The 12th regiment of Wisconsin infantry volunteers, numbering about seven hundred men, leave here for the army of the Cumberland to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M. Previous to their departure, they will be presented with magnificent National and State flags, by acting Governor Spooner.

Hon. S. D. Hastings, State Treasurer, arrived home to-day, having been absent at Washington for several weeks.

Gov. Lewis is expected home the first of next week. He has succeeded in having 3,848 men credited to the State, enlisted and mustered before January 1st, 1864, who had not been credited prior to that date. The number still to be raised to fill the quota of Wisconsin, including the enlistments of all veterans and recruits, up to April 30th, is 1,088 men.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, April 28.

The case of Vennum vs. Davis, appealed from the Circuit Court, of Chicago, was on Thursday argued by Goodrich for plaintiff, and S. W. Fuller for defendant, and taken under advisement.

Ramsey vs. Colby was also argued by Fuller and Van Buren.

Foss vs. the City of Chicago (the Lind's surcties case) was passed on the first call of the docket, but will probably be argued next week.

The cases set for hearing to-day are from No. 151 to 187 inclusive.

Your contemporary the *Journal* is in error in saying there is only 120 cases on the docket. There are 369 cases in addition to eighteen peoples' cases. Included in to-day's list of cases for hearing are No. 171, City of Chicago vs. E. C. Larned et al, and No. 172, City of Chicago vs. The President of the Home Bank. These cases relate to city assessments. There is, however, a possibility that Nos. 17 and 18 on the peoples' docket may obtain a preference. These are also from Chicago, and are entitled the People ex rel Western Transportation Company vs. the Superior Court of Chicago.

Passage of the Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—On the final vote on the passage of the tax bill, the following are the only members who voted against it: W. J. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Chandler, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Fink, Harrington, Herrick, Johnson of Pa., Johnson of Ohio, Law, Leblond, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinly, Morrison, Noble, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Ross, Stiles, Strouse, Stewart, Ward, the two Whites of Ohio, and Fernando Wood. Total 3[illegible], to a House of 159 members.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON—IMPORTANT FROM CONGRESS.

Stirring Debates on Investigation of Frauds.

Important From the Army of the Potomac—The Rebels Reinforcing from all Points.

The North Carolina Rebel Army Coming—Beauregard on His Way to Richmond.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION—GENS. FRANKLIN AND STONE TO BE RELIEVED.

Madison Court House Captured and Burned.

RUMOR THAT GEN. BANKS IS TO BE REMOVED DENIED.

The Rebel Ram Roanoke Injured in the Plymouth Battle.

GENERAL BANKS' ARMY FALLEN BACK TO ALEXANDRIA.

Wirt Adams with 10,000 Men Threatening Natchez.

RUMOR THAT GENERAL STEELE HAS CAPTURED SHREVEPORT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Military and Congressional Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

CONDITION OF THE VIRGINIA ARMY.

Gentlemen familiar with the Army of the Potomac during the last two or three years, who have recently returned from the front, where they enjoyed ample opportunities of intercourse with both officers and men, report that McClellanism is entirely rooted out of the army, and that the utmost harmony prevails among officers of all grades, and the utmost confidence is felt in the Commanding General by men in all ranks, and in his power to whip the enemy when the opportunity offers. There is only one single exception to this rule—a single remnant of the old spirit remains in the person of a division commander. The physical as well as the moral health of the army is excellent, the reports showing only one and one-fourth per cent of disease against seven per cent at this time last year. Some brigades have not even seen as hospital, and the Commander in response to an inquiry from headquarters, said they had prepared no hospital accommodations, because there was no sick within their commands.

CAPTURE OF MADISON COURT HOUSE.

We have the following from the Army of the Potomac:

CULPEPPER, April 29.—A cavalry force made a reconnoitring expedition to Madison Court House yesterday. It was reported at Gen. Grant's headquarters that they came upon a small party of the enemy, drove them out of town, and captured thirty prisoners. The town was fired. No intelligence of the movements of the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley has reached the army headquarters.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

After defeating the Finance Committee to-day, by passing the bill for a branch mint in Oregon, the Senate took up the Currency bill. During the day Mr. Pomeroy's amendment, exempting from taxation so much of the capital stock of banks as is invested in government bonds, was rejected by a vote of 21 to 16; and Mr. Howard's amendment, that State taxation shall be only for the purposes of the State in which the bank is located, was rejected by the same vote. No vote has yet been taken on the main question between the Finance Committee amendment and the provision of the bill as it came from the House, but the votes and debate seem to indicate that the Finance Committee will be sustained.

MYSTERIOUS BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks said that he should print in his newspaper his remarks about the Treasury Department in general and the head Clerk of the Printing Bureau in the same in particular, which the House refused to give him an unanimous consent to deliver. To-day, he said, that he wanted to describe orgies in the Clerk's Bureau and to tell things which would render it proper that the galleries should be cleared of ladies. He intimated that the resolution proposed by Mr. Garfield, as a substitute for his resolution of inquiry, providing for Brook's examination on all points before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, would satisfy him.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

RESIGNED OFFICERS.

A joint resolution will be introduced and put on passage, probably to-morrow, directing that no officer of the army, whose confirmation by the Senate is necessary, who shall have resigned and his resignation been accepted, shall be entitled to hold or exercise any command, or receive any pay unless reappointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. The resolution is intended to meet the case of Frank Blair, concerning whose assignment to command after the Senate had been officially notified of his resignation much indignation exists.

SUPERSEDING GEN. BANKS.

The rumor that Gen. Grant has requested, and the President refused, to supersede Gen. Banks is ascertained to be without foundation. On the contrary, the President has assured Gen. Grant that he is absolute master of all the forces in the field, and that he (the President) does not even decide or know what are his plans in any field of operations.

EQUALIZING PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee to-day reported the Senate bill to equalize the pay of soldiers, which was referred to it on the 16th of March, with leave to report at any time. Section 1 gives the same bounties to colored soldiers as to whites from and after May 1, 1864. The section of the Senate bill giving the same pay to colored as to white soldiers in cases where they were enlisted under such promise from the War Department, is unchanged. A section is added that three dollars a month of the pay of the colored soldiers, shall be reserved to support their families and any other relatives dependent upon them. Section 5 provides that on and after May 1st, the pay of all private soldiers shall be $16 per month, and a corresponding increase to non-commissioned officers.

Senator Wilson's bills concerning the pay and subsistence of the army, reducing the rations to the old standard, is incorporated in this bill.

Section 8 fixes the compensation of paymaster's clerks at $1,200.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. Garfield's proposition for the appointment of a select committee to investigate charges against Secretary Chase, including those embraced in Frank Blair's speech, will probably be adopted.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Absolutely nothing has been done concerning a revision of the tariff by the Committee of Ways and Means, or the sub committee. The latter will, however, immediately get to work, in order that the new bill may go into operation before Stevens' joint resolution, just passed, expires. It will be framed so as to conform strictly, in various points, to the tax bill. Mr. Strouse of Pennsylvania interrupted Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania in an eloquent speech, this evening, to say that the first blood shed by Baltimore rebels in '61, was was that of a negro, who accompanied the company of militia from his district.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

It is believed now that the Senate will adopt the principle of Farnsworth's amendment to the Tax bill imposing a tax of a quarter of one per cent monthly on all bank circulation. The rate may, however, be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent.

(The following special dispatch should have reached us yesterday, in time for our last issue, but it was detained at Pittsburg for some unknown reason, while similar news to the other papers was sent along. This is not fair treatment.)

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

THE VETERAN RESERVES.

The order issued for recruiting for the Veteran Reserve Corps, authorizes the following persons to be enlisted into the corps, for three years, to be credited to their districts like other troops, but not entitled to bounty, namely: All soldiers honorably discharged for disability, who are not liable to draft, whether discharged from the regular army, volunteer or marine corps, provided they are fit for duty in said corps, as prescribed in General Order No. 1[illegible] of 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—THE REBELS WILL FIGHT FOR RICHMOND.

No movement yet of the Army of the Potomac. Disposition has been made of the army corps not proper to be mentioned at present. Lee remains in his intrenchments.

The rebel Government has taken possession of all the railroads, and are using them to concentrate all the troops in the Atlantic States for the defence of Richmond. Troops have been sent to Richmond from as far south as Augusta.

No passes have been issued to persons desiring to leave the Confederacy for a week.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate spent the entire day on the House

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bill increasing duties on imports. The Finance Committee's amendment, reducing the increase to thirty-three and one-third per cent, was adopted in Committee of the Whole by 19 to 17, and then rejected by 17 to 21, Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Collamer changing. The amendment excepting goods in public stores and warehouses, was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by 19 to 18.

Mr. Nesmith changed, and the amendment was rejected.

The provision exempting printing paper was first stricken out by 21 to 16, and then reinserted, by 24 to 12.

The bill finally passed just as it came from the House, by 30 to 8—the nays being Buckalow, Davis, Fessenden, Johnson, Hendricks, McDougal, Powell, Riddle.

The National Currency bill was laid aside in the Senate to-day by the Tariff.

The bill will be resumed to-morrow.

EAST TENNESSEE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent in the following message on a subject especially concerning Western interests:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith an address to the President of the United States, and through him to both Houses of Congress, on the condition of the people of East Tennessee, asking their attention to the necessity of some action on the part of the Government for their relief, which address is presented by a committee of an organization called the East Tennessee Relief Association. Deeply commiserating the condition of those most loyal people, I am unprepared to make any specific recommendation for their relief. The military is doing and will continue to do the best for them within its power.

"Their address represents that the construction of direct railroad communication between Knoxville and Cincinnati, by way of Central Kentucky, would be of great consequence in the present emergency. It may be remembered that in my annual message of December, 1861, such a railroad construction was recommended. I now add that, with the hearty concurrence of Congress, I would yet be pleased to construct the road both for the relief of these people and for its continuing military necessity.

[Signed,] "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"April 28, 1864.

The address above mentioned, recounts the suffering of the people of East Tennessee since the beginning of the rebellion; claims that from a voting population of 85,000 Union men, 15,000 to 18,000 have stolen away from home and enlisted in the Union army in Kentucky; that rebels, in 1861, took 60,000 hogs, and other stock in proportion; that Burnside's Sherman's and Longstreet's armies have exhausted the remaining supplies, and that, perhaps, not five per cent of the accustomed breadth of wheat can be sown this spring, the fences being destroyed and farms left desolate, and not even with a supply of seed for common farm products. It asks: 1st. The prompt payment of claims against the Government; and 2d. Railroad facilities for obtaining supplies to provide for the destitution which a single year of industry cannot remedy, and estimates the expense of the losses which a railroad built in 1861 would have saved, to be at least five millions of dollars. Every Western man at all familiar with the circumstances knows these representations to be fair and within the facts.

THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day reported against an appropriation for the completion of light-houses works at Racine, Wisconsin, and against Wade's bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for improving river and lake harbors, including twenty-four thousand dollars for Chicago harbor, and twenty-five thousand dollars for Erie, on the ground that those expenditures are not warranted in the present condition of the finances.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX BILL BY THE HOUSE.

The Tax bill passed by a vote of 102 to 33. Forty-nine members of the House were absent to-night, when the concluding votes were taken on the Tax bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A special to the *Post* says: The statement is made that Washburne's amendment to the tax bill, taxing stocks of whisky on hand cannot be enforced, as there is no machinery for its enforcement. The bill, however, provides in one of its sections that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to collect any tax imposed by the bill, and to provide machinery if it be lacking.

It is reported that the Attorney General has decided that colored chaplains are entitled to the same pay as white.

It is said by members of the Executive Committee that there is no probability of postponing the time for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.

The *World's* Washington special reports a rupture in the Cabinet—that Secretary Chase has abandoned his post, feeling deeply wounded by the assignment of Gen. Blair to the command of the 17th army corps. The correspondent says it is suspected that the breach is so wide it can't be healed.

The above is given for what it is worth. It looks very like a *canard*.

The *New York Tribune's* Washington special says: Gen. Butler will take the field. Gen. Smith was ordered to report to him. Gens. Gillmore and Smith will command corps under Butler when the right time arrives.

The House Naval Committee to-day unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that it is absolutely essential to the naval service, in order to facilitate the repair and construction of naval vessels, that a navy yard should be at once established at some port west of the Ohio. Now the next question for the committee to determine is the proper location. Many favor Cairo, while others think that it should be at some point on the Ohio. St. Louis may yet be selected.

Col. Fish, 1st Connecticut cavalry, and the notorious Provost Marshal at Baltimore, convicted of fraud and other crimes, was sent to the penitentiary to-day, being unable to pay his fine of $5,000.

Admiral Dahlgren left here to-day for Charleston.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW

Gen. Banks' Army Fallen Back—Natchez Threatened.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 29, 1864.

The steamer Mississippi has arrived, with New Orleans dates to the afternoon of the 23d.

The Constitutional Convention was still in session, with unabated interest and ardor. The *Era* says that the overthrow of slavery in Louisiana is gained. On the question of the education of children without distinction of color, the consultee of the Convention were unanimous in the recommendation of this point in the new constitution.

The report provides that free public schools shall be established for all children throughout the State, and that schools for colored children shall be separate and distinct from those for white children. This had already been duly inaugurated by order from headquarters.

The *Memorials Diplomatique*, a French paper, says, the Federals are said to have violated Mexican territory by seizing cotton belonging to the Confederates at Matamoras.

The *Era* has the following regarding Red River matters:

Last evening the steamer Empire Parish arrived bringing later intelligence from the seat of war on Red River. She brought, among other passengers, Brig. Gen. Lee, who returned on important business connected with his command. Colonel Dudley accompanied him, also Capt. C. F. Nims, who comes for the purpose of refitting and reorganizing his battery. The friends of Lieut. W. Snow, Nims' battery, will be pleased to learn that the report of his death was untrue. A letter has been received from him in which he says he is improving rapidly. He is in the hands of the rebels.

Maj. Thomas Conolly, 1st N. H. cavalry, severely injured by a kick from his horse while going the rounds of his picket line a few days since, will recover.

Passengers by the Empire Parish say the impression now prevails that the rebels will do all in their power to avoid a general engagement, and as our army is not yet prepared for an advance, which must eventually take place, there will not probably be another battle for a short time to come.

A gentleman who had been present during all the fighting, and who has had an opportunity of conversing with the prisoners, deserters and others whose opinion might throw light on the subject, says that the rebel loss in the battles of Pleasant Ridge and Sabine Cross Roads cannot fall below 7,000, and will probably reach 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The officers of the Empire Parish report 5½ feet of water on the falls at Alexandria, and 6½ in the channel from the city to the mouth of the river.

The *Era* has a rumor that Gen. Steele with his Arkansas army had taken Shreveport and thrown up fortifications. This may be so; for a few days since we had private information to the effect that Gen. Steele had communicated with Gen. Banks, apprising the latter of the fact that he was within one day's march of Shreveport, and ready to co-operate. But as the place has already been twice captured by report, the rumor should be taken with caution.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 29, 1864.

The father of Adjutant J. D. Hill, one of the officers who fell at Fort Pillow, arrived here this morning, on the steamer Brilliant, from Memphis, with the body of his son in charge. Mr. Hill states that the corpse of Major Booth could not be found. The grave that was marked as his contained the remains of colored soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 2[illegible], via CAIRO, April 29.

The steamer Superior was fired into with artillery, above Port Hudson, a few days since.

Yesterday the steamer Continental was fired into at Fort Adams, but the shots proved harmless.

Wirt Adams, with 10,000 men, is threatening Natchez.

Guerillas are committing horrible atrocities on the planters and colored troops on both sides of the river. At Waterproof, on Thursday, two of our mounted pickets were shot, and their bodies afterwards burned. Retaliation is threatened by the black soldiers upon the first rebels captured.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, MOUTH OF RED RIVER, April 21, via CAIRO, April 28, 1864.

The latest advices from our troops in this vicinity are that Gen. Banks' army has fallen back to Alexandria without fighting. The gunboat fleet is at the same place, some above and some below the falls.

The Red River is low and falling. The Ouachita and Tensas are falling from Lake Providence.

Papers are not allowed to publish any more Red River news, excepting official dispatches, in which Gen. Banks claims a victory.

Guerillas are becoming more troublesome on the eastern banks of the Mississippi.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., delegates were to be chosen to be sent to the National Convention at Baltimore on the 6th of June next.

News from Brownsville, Texas, is to the 15th inst. Major General Herron had entirely recovered from his recent severe illness. General Benton had arrived at Brownsville and would be assigned to duty by General Herron in his command.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer Universe from Alexandria, the 19th, the *Times* learns that guerillas and rebel cavalry had made their appearance between Alexandria and Grand Ecore. Above Grand Ecore there had been skirmishing between pickets of the two armies, and some supposed a battle is impending. There was also a rumor at Alexandria in regard to General Steele's arrival at Shreveport.

Havana papers to the 17th, received by steamer Matanzas, brings the following to New Orleans' papers from Mexico:

An arrival at Mariel from Matamoras by a vessel which left on the 29th of March, had reported that Monterey had been burned by Vidaurri, but we know now that he evacuated instead of burning it. The Port of Piedras Negras is declared out of the pale of constitutional order, and all duties paid there to the rebel Gen. Vidaurri would be no payment to the National Treasury, nor exempt goods from their usual contributions.

The news from St. Domingo is later and more interesting. Gen. Logandura had arrived at St. Domingo and assumed the Captain Generalcy. On the 27th of March a battle took place at Puerto Plata, on the north side of the island. The enemy united all their forces and attacked a fort on the site of an old church, with great spirit and determination, but were repulsed by troops behind intrenchments, after a well sustained fight face to face, which continued three hours. The Spanish troops were commanded by Brigadier Gen. Palanca, and lost three killed, twenty-five wounded, and three received contusions. The rebels left 200 dead on the field. The Spaniards seem to meet with success so far as they make efforts for it, but the work seems to be leisurely done up.

So far from helping himself, Juarez helps the Union. Cortinas caused a man who had been guilty of double murder to be hung within 16 hours after the act had been committed, which was highly lauded as an act of supreme justice. Cortinas was about to send five hundred men against Monterey, two hundred more men were to go from Victoria to Linares, the infantry under Col. Pedro J. Mendez.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22d.—Henry J. Farnam, private Company C, 4th Wisconsin cavalry, went into the House of Margaret Reiley, 25 Barin street, and there fell suddenly dead. The matter is to be investigated by the authorities.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented the memorial of Alanson Penfield, clerk in the Treasury Department, praying for the construction of Reservoirs for supplying of the Upper Mississippi with a medium stage of water for navigation throughout the dry summer months, and a canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Red River of the North via Sandy Lake, a distance of forty miles, thence via Crow Wing, Leaf River and Attartal Lake to Breckinridge, a total distance of 240 miles, thus opening navigation by Red River and Saskatchewan for two thousand miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and furnishing an outlet to the Hudson Bay region. This would require an improvement of 42 miles less than the Fox and Wisconsin River Canal route, and eighty miles shorter than the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill for the benefit and better management of Indians, by which the President is authorized to locate them upon new reservations, Congress retaining the power to vacate such reservations, when the President can locate them again and sell the lands.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., presented a memorial from the citizens of Wisconsin, asking for an increase of 10 per cent on the duty on foreign wool. Referred to the Committee on Finance. He also presented a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for an improvement of the locks on the Erie Canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a resolution of the Iowa Legislature asking for increased mail facilities in that State. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mo., offered a joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the commission of which Maj. Gen. McDowell was President, to examine into cotton speculations and frauds on the part of officers in the West.

A modification of Mr. GRIMES, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit the report, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the words, "if not incompatible with the public interest," were added.

An amendment of Mr. GRIMES, requiring all information touching the persons supposed to be implicated in the report, was adopted.

Messrs. WILSON, FESSENDEN and others thought the resolution had best not be adopted now.

Mr. HENDERSON said that information on the subject was desired now, as it would bear on the bills pending before this body, and this was the only authentic way to obtain it. He had read letters the last three days from the Red River, saying that our defeat there was on account of speculation. The cavalry in advance on that occasion, numbering 2,000 men, had 269 wagons, which became entangled and confused and brought on disaster.

Mr. WILSON wanted to know if the Senator charged that the Red River expedition was undertaken for the mere purpose of gathering cotton.

Mr. HENDERSON said no such thing. He merely wished to know what the brigade of cavalry wanted with 269 wagons, unless it was to gather up the products of the country.

Mr. CONNESS stated, on what he considered the highest authority, that these wagons were part of the regular train of the army, and whatever might have been the defect of generalship which brought them there, the statement that they were intended to bring the cotton was not correct.

Mr. HENDERSON thought it was singular that the disaster had followed the statements and predictions of the newspaper writers. He read a letter from Grand Ecore dated four days before the battle, alleging a conflict of authority between Gen. Banks and Admiral Porter, and stating that the latter was seizing cotton on land as a naval prize, and predicting disaster.

Mr. CONNESS denounced the statement read as a canard and base slander on Admiral Porter, which he had the highest authority for denying.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. NESMITH, of Cal., called up the Senate bill to establish branch mints at Carson City, Nevada, and Dallas City, Oregon. An amendment striking out Carson City was adopted, and the bill passed.

The National Currency bill came up in order, the question being on the finance amendment to the 41st section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Pomeroy, by the insertion of a provision exempting from State tax that portion of the capital invested in or based on United States bonds. The amendment was rejected—23 to 1[illegible].

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. HIGBY, of Cal., of the Select Committee on charges against Blair, of Mo., moved that the evidence be printed.

Mr. McCLURG, of Mo., reminded the House that when the report was made he waived his remarks in order that the tax bill might be acted on. He regretted the member (Blair) was not now present. This military member had the audacity to attack the four Radical members from Missouri in a clandestine manner, and made personal allusions against them, that he (Blair) never uttered in his printed speech.

The speaker reminded the gentleman from Missouri (McClurg) that his remarks were not in order.

On Motion of Mr. STEVENS Mr. McClurg had permission to proceed.

He deemed that he had made a direct charge against the military member (Blair) of a liquor speculation. The latter could not control his vindictive character, and said that Mr. Powers was a treasury agent, which was not a fact, nor was Mr. Bonner a treasury agent until some weeks after the liquor transaction. He (McClurg) was a great admirer of Secretary Chase, whom he compared to an iron-clad plated with six inch iron, and the individual (Blair) pursuing him, to a Major General firing paper wads from a pop-gun, and the sentinel not aroused from his slumber.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., from the Select Committee, reminded the gentleman (McClurg) that there was nothing in the evidence to show that Mr. Blair was engaged in a liquor speculation. The military member and the officers of his staff who signed the original order were cognizant of the fact that it had been altered. They were not only morally but legally bound by the act of the forger, Michael Powers, who was the agent. He repeated they ratified the act, and it will not do now to repudiate the act of their agent. He was satisfied that the public would come to a similar conclusion.

Mr. HIGBY, of Cal., maintained that the charge of criminality against the Treasury officials was not sustained by the facts.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., said Blair was completely exonerated from the charge against him, but he did not agree with the gentleman (Mr. Higby) as to treasury officers. He concluded by saying that Powers was the forger, and Bonner furnished him with work.

The report and evidence were ordered printed.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., offered a resolution calling upon the President to communicate to the House copies of all letters, notes, telegrams, orders and other documents, which are referred to in his message of yesterday, which have connection with the answer to the resolution asking whether F. P. Blair holds any appointment or commission in the military service. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived—59 to 84.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., offered an amendment which was read, that the President communicate to the House as soon as possible all vouchers or depositions in his possession or in the possession of the Treasury Department, respecting the doings up of a Bureau in the Treasury Department building for printing money bonds or other obligations for the United States.

Mr. SCHENCK emphatically objected to this being acted on. It had nothing to do with the pending resolution.

Mr. BROOKS commenced to speak and explain his object in offering the amendment, but was called to order. The Speaker decided Brooks' motion not in order.

Mr. BROOKS offered another resolution, preceded by a preamble, calling for the appointment of a committee to examine into and report on the condition of the Treasury Department, and especially as to the Bureau wherein are printed notes, bonds and other obligations of the United States, with power to employ experts, and that the Committee suggest or recommend such changes for facilitating business and protecting the public interests, as may be necessary.

Mr. BROOKS said he would abandon the floor if he was permitted to publish his speech in to-morrow's *Globe*, and asked permission of the House. Several gentlemen on the Republican side objected. Some confusion ensued.

Mr. BROOKS then said that millions of public money had been sacrificed in the Bureau of Printing, and much evil produced by the conversion of the Treasury building into a house of orgies and bacchanals. If the galleries were cleared so that language could be used not fit for female ears, he (Brooks) could show that every word he said was more than true.

The SPEAKER again called upon Brooks to take his seat.

Messrs. Schenck, Cox, Johnson, of Pa., and others on both sides were all talking at the same time. While the Speaker was hammering with his gavel to enforce order, Mr. Schenck on one side of the hall, and Mr. Brooks on the other, indulged in a heated and angry colloquy, but owing to the confusion, its purport was not heard. In the reporters gallery, further than Mr. Brooks said Mr. Schenck this is not Baltimore, but the capital of the United States. Mr. Schenck's reply was not heard.

The Speaker directed Schenck and Brooks to take their seats.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of Pa., Brooks was allowed to proceed in order. Yeas 84, nays 24.

Mr. BROOKS apologized to the Chair, and continued his remarks, but was not long was again called to order. Brooks then said he would proceed further, and took his seat.

The House took up the bill relative to providing a Republican form of government for States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a preamble, quoting a remark heretofore made by F. P. Blair, to the effect that Secretary Chase is making use of income from abandoned plantations, to carry out the programme of the Pomeroy secret circular and was against the Administration that gave him the place. If nobody believes he has retired as a candidate for the Presidency, although he still continues to be working underground and is using his public position to promote his own political schemes, thus running the Pomeroy machine. The preamble further quotes from the New York *World* and the *Constitutional Union*, which papers have contained articles charging frauds on the national currency, &c., and says: As the Hon. Jas. Brooks has to-day repeated the substance of these articles, therefore:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate the truth of the allegations above quoted, and of any other allegations affecting the integrity of the Treasury Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pa., objected to the introduction of the resolution, and therefore it could not be entertained.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., offered a substitute for the bill to provide for a Republican Government for States overthrown or subverted by rebellion, declaring that the Confederate States by waging an unjust war, have no right to claim exemption from the ordinary penalties of war. That none of the States which have so seceded with the consent of a majority of their citizens can be tolerated and considered as within the Union so as to be allowed a Representative in Congress, or take part in the political government; that they cannot participate in any amendments to the Constitution; and when amendments thereto are proposed, they can be adopted by a vote of the non-seceding States; that whenever the Federal force conquers the seceding States, they shall be regarded as separate territories, and be represented in the House of Representatives the same as other territories.

A long debate ensued, and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

FRIDAY EVENING—[illegible] P. M.

There was a fair attendance on the second Board at the Sherman House this evening, but owing to the decline in gold since the forenoon, the leading markets were dull and lower.

WHEAT was very dull and [illegible] lower—closing quiet. Sales were: 15,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1.39¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.31; 250 bu No. 2 Spring (in F. & T.'s) at $1.31; 15,000 bu do at $1.29½; 5,000 bu do at $1.29.

CORN was dull and easier with sales of No. 1 New at [illegible]. No. 1 New was neglected and nominal.

OATS were dull but without essential change. Sales were: 1,500 bu No. 1 Oats at 63½c; 5,000 bu do at 65c.

HIGHWINES were more active and [illegible] better than at the close of 'Change. This advance is owing to the general belief prevailing among operators that the Senate will not pass the House Bill, taxing stocks on hand, and owing to the fact that the advices from New York in the afternoon were more favorable—sales having been reported there at $1.15. Sales 200 brls at $1.11; 300 do at $1.12; and 300 do at $1.12½, all in the afternoon; 100 brls at $1.14; 1,100 brls do at $1.15; 300 brls (c.ty) at $1.16, closing steady at $1.15 @ 1.15½.

MESS PORK in demand and firm, with sales of 1,000 brls City at $26.00.

TIMOTHY SEED in good demand, with sales of 100 bu choice at $2.75.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1864.

FLOUR—market continues depressed, and prices are little better than nominal. Super is offered from $6.60 to $6.60, and extra at $6.75@6.80.

WHISKY—The news from Washington greatly unsettled the market, and buyers withdrew, holders asking $1.20@1.25. At the close buyers spoke of $1.20@1.21.

PROVISIONS—There was rather a firmer feeling in the market for all articles under the advices from New York, and sales of city mess pork were made at $26.50. Bacon shoulders advanced ¼c, and sold at 12c loose; and bacon sides sold at 14c. Lard is quiet but firm at 13¼c.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, and market firm at $1.50@1.55 for white. Corn, there is an improved demand for shelled, and prices advanced to $1.20@1.22; ear unchanged and dull at $1.15@1.18. Oats is in demand at 83@85c, but 86c is asked. Barley, in good demand at $1.40@1.50. Rye in good demand, and prices advanced to $1.30.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair request at 45@48c. Sugar, 19c for crushed. Molasses advanced 5c, and market firm at $1.10.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1864.

FLOUR—Market dull and heavy.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 25,000 bu. Market unchanged. Sales in the morning 10,000 bu No. 1 Spring, summer receipts, at $1.27@1.28. Sales on 'Change 27,000 bu No. 1, Spring and Winter receipts, at $1.27½@1.28¼; 300 do. Summer receipts, at $1.27. Market at Newhall House this evening, quiet without decided change. Sales 40,000 bu No. 1 Spring and Winter receipts, at $1.28@1.29¼. Closing firm at the inside figures. Oats—Market unchanged. Sales 2,000 bu No. 1 Winter receipts, at 61½c; 1,500 bu selected do at 65½c. Corn—Market advancing. Sales 250 bu new shelled at 98c. Rye—Market firm. Sales 300 bu in store at $1.13, 175 brls rye flour at $5.75. Barley—Market unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 29, 1864.

TOBACCO—Common leaf and lugs were not so firm. Sales comprise 37 green lugs at $13.00@15.45; 11 do factory do at $5.75@12.25; 25 do planter's do at $9.00@12.85; 19 do common leaf at $12.00@16.10; 12 do medium do at $16.00@20.50; 43 do medium manufacturing do at $16.50@27.50; 1 do fine at $151.

FLOUR—Sales 150 brls choice XXX at $9.50; 250 do extra at $7.60; 100 brls choice super at $6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Sales comprise 276 sks extra choice at $1.93; 75 do prime at $1.80@1.87; 107 do common at $1.55. Corn inactive. Sales 1600 sks white and yellow at $1.19; 1500 do mixed at $1.10. Oats lower. Sales 311 sacks at 90½c; 2140 do in lots at 89c. Rye and Barley—sales of 77 sks rye at $1.33; 120 do at $1.30; 61 do barley at $1.40; 282 do at $1.45.

WHISKY—Heavy. Sales of 200 brls before 'Change at $1.20. During 'Change 80 do at $1.12; 160 do at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sales of 100 trcs city shoulders at 12½c.

GROCERIES—Market firm with coffee at 48@49c. Sugar 18@19c. Molasses $1.05, second hand.

Buffalo Market—April 29.

FLOUR—Dull, stock light.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, sales of No 1 Chicago Spring held at $1.40; Amber Winter at $1.60; Winter red Western at $1.50; White Winter at $1.70@1.75. Milwaukee club sold at $1.48 [illegible]. Corn $1.39 for old on spot, new to arrive nominally at $1.30.

[illegible]—Quiet, closing at noon at $1.15, and declining this afternoon to $1.15, closing firm, holders asking $1.16@1.17.

RECEIPTS—Flour 18,058 bbls; Wheat 151,000 bu; oats 70,000 bu.

CANAL FREIGHTS dull. Wheat to New York 20c; Albany 19@19½c, shippers holding off for lower prices.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1864.

MONEY—Quiet and steady at 6@7.

Sterling exchange dull and lower at 189@190 in currency.

Gold lower, opening at 78¾ and closing quiet at 178¾.

Government stocks dull. 5-20 coupons at 111@111¾; 7-30 treasury notes, October and April, 11[illegible].

New York Markets—April 29.

COTTON—Quiet and steady at 80@81c for middling uplands; [illegible] for low middlings.

FLOUR—Very dull and unsettled and 5@10c lower; $7.60@7.75 for Extra State; $7.75@8.00 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $8.00@8.50 for Trade Brands, closing heavy, no buyers, at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Irregular, unsettled and lower; 1,500 brls Western, reported at $1.15; buyers generally offer $1.10@1.12, holders ask $1.20.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull and nominally lower, at $1.62@1.66 for Chicago spring; $1.63@1.67 for Milwaukee club; $1.72@1.75 for winter red western. Corn dull and drooping, at $1.38@1.40 for mixed western—inside price for inferior afloat. Oats dull and lower, at 90@92c for western.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar steady. Molasses firm.

WOOL—Firm and more active. Domestic fleece, 75@80c; foreign, 45@58c; Cape, 56c; Mexican, 36c; unwashed African, 39@40c; Donskoi California, 38@40c.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

New Advertisements.

HANCOCK GUARDS.—You are hereby notified to be at your armory this SATURDAY, April 30th, 1864, at 1 o'clock sharp, for street parade. All members are requested to be on hand. By order of M. A. THAYER, Captain. Chicago, April 29th, 1864. ap30-e65-1t

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—Every member is hereby ordered to appear at the armory to-day at 1½ o'clock P. M., sharp, in regimental uniform for street parade. ap30-e65-1t

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—You are ordered to be at your Armory in Lincoln Hall, THIS SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock sharp, for street parade. Every member must attend. By order. J. A. WILSON, Capt. Com. ap30-e62-1t

HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO CITY GUARD, First Regiment Illinois Militia, Chicago, April 29th, 1864.—The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment, will report themselves at the Armory at 1 o'clock, sharp, THIS SATURDAY, 30th inst., fully armed and equipped for street parade. By order. JOHN L. HANCOCK, Col. Com. ap30-e62-1t

CHICAGO CITIZENS CORPS, Company F, First Regiment Illinois State Militia.—You are hereby ordered to appear at your Armory THIS SATURDAY, April 30th, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, to participate in the parade ordered by Col. Hancock. [illegible] meeting at Board of Trade Rooms. All members are earnestly requested to be present. Lieut. C. E. SINCLAIR, Capt. Co. ap30-e62-1t

CHICAGO CITIZENS CORPS, VOLUNTEER. CO. F, FIRST REGIMENT ILL. MILITIA, Col. John L. Hancock, Commanding.

This company having volunteered for one hundred days service, will accept a few more reliable men. Roll [illegible] Armory, Garrett Block, corner State and Randolph streets. JOHN DYER, C. E. SINCLAIR, GEO. BARRY, Recruiting Officers. ap30-e111-2w

COLUMBIA'S GUARDIAN ANGELS. Song and Chorus, by Henry C. Work. Price, Twenty five Cents. Patriotic and splendid for concert or parlor. Preserve this and look here to-morrow. ROOT & CADY. ap30-e65-1t

BLACKSMITHS, ATTENTION! A meeting will be held at Mr. Sorman's, No. 143 West Randolph street, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, April 30th, for the purpose of organizing a Benefit Society. Working smiths of every branch are solicited to attend. Come one, come all. By order of Committee. ap30-e69-1t

SPENCER HALL, FOND DU LAC, Wis.—This large and spacious Hall, situated in the center of the city, upon the ground floor, 50 by 80 feet in size, is now fitted up in the best style, and open for Concerts, Lectures, &c., and all other uses for which a public hall is required. It will be rented upon reasonable terms. A new first class Piano can be furnished if required. Address J. H. SPENCER, Proprietor. ap30-e65-5t

REMOVAL.—E. E. BROMILOW & CO., Wholesale Fish Dealers, have removed their Office to 95 South Water street, and Warehouse to 230 North Water street, east of Rush street bridge. ap30-e73-1w

TO THOSE WHO WANT A good picture for a small amount, we say go to Everitt's. To those who do not like to climb three pair of stairs, we say go to Everitt's. To those who have good taste and like to be well treated, we say go to Everitt's, 107 Lake street, cor. Lasalle. Only $2 per dozen for photographs. WM. M. EVERITT, Prop. ap30-e73-1t

GOSSAMER WIGS, LADIES BRAIDS, Bands, Puffs, Curls and Ornamental Hair Work. The Best and Cheapest in the City. At BARROWS' Wig Factory and Hair Cutting Rooms, 111 Randolph, Clark street, (up-stairs.) P. O. Box 3471. ap30-d119-1t

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS SUPERlatively superior to common camphor for use against moths.

DON'T LOSE YOUR CLOTHES by neglect or "misplaced confidence." Protect with Cedar Camphor made by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, and sold by all druggists. ap30-e55-1t

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.—The coupons due May 1st upon the Depot Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will be paid at the office of [illegible]. J. P. HENDERSON, Treas. ap30-e64-3t

HYDE PARK HOUSE.—This elegant summer resort, having been re-leased by Captain Van Allen for a term of years, and undergone a thorough renovation, will be opened on the 1ST OF MAY, 1864. This house is delightfully situated six miles south of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan; accessible by railroad almost hourly, admirably adapted for the comfort of guests. [illegible] Billiard hall and bowling alley [illegible]. Captain Van Allen is pleased to announce that he has associated himself with Mr. C. Frank Hersey, [illegible] VAN ALLEN & HERSEY, Proprietors. ap27-d69-1m-tuew-sat net

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE, for Internal and External use. One bottle warranted a PERMANENT CURE in every kind of Piles, [illegible] LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the Skin. [illegible] For sale in Chicago by F. A. BRYAN. Price $1.00 per bottle. [illegible]

ILLINOIS STATE BUSINESS GAZETTEER.—This work is in the Press. Merchants [illegible] within the last three months in Chicago, are requested to send the correct address to JOHN C. W. BAILEY, Post Office Box 3[illegible], IMMEDIATELY. [illegible] ap25-d72-5t

LARD OIL—We are Manufacturing and have constantly on hand All Qualities of Superior Lard Oil. FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 5 Board of Trade Building. ap25-d[illegible]-net

NEW SONG AND CHORUS, "ALLY RAY." If you wish a good Song and Chorus, send 25 cents to the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph Street, AND GET A COPY OF ALLY RAY. There has been nothing published since the death of Stephen C. Foster like "Ally Ray." ap30-e63-2net

107 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 107

BAILEY'S PATENT SPRING ROLL FAMILY CLOTHES RINGER BENCH MACHINE.

N. B.—Over 800 in use in this city. NUMBER SOLD IN THE STATE—Of the No. 1, 864; Of the No. 2, 1,390; Of the A No. 1, 433. SOMETHING NEW. A No. 1, $10; No. 2 (New World) $6.50. JAMES R. RICE, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer for this State. POST OFFICE BOX 3,42[illegible]. ap27-d[illegible]

ONE THOUSAND MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY. For W. W. Wright, Colonel and Chief Engineer U.S. Mil. Railroad Division of the Mississippi. To work on United States Military Railroads in the Division of the Mississippi. Five Hundred Laborers at one dollar and fifty cents and a ration per day. Five Hundred Track Layers at two dollars and fifty cents and a ration per day. The Government furnish transportation from Chicago to the work, and return if honorably discharged. The men are allowed for their time while travelling to the work if honorably discharged, but not when returning. The Government furnish tents, camp utensils and equipage. Men furnish their own provisions while traveling. The men will be sent forward in parties of fifty and upwards. Pay monthly. Apply at the office of L. B. BOOMER, 14 Dearborn street, up-stairs. ap[illegible]

INSURE WITH THE Merchants' Insurance Company Of Chicago. Office Hilliard's Block, northeast corner Clark and South Water streets. ap[illegible]

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO. ap1-[illegible]

"BUCKEYE" MOWERS AND REAPERS, Manufactured by the Patentees, C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, O. Engage them early or they can't be had at all. Send for Circulars. Address H. R. TAYLOR, Western Agent, 1[illegible] Lake street, Chicago. ap[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL HEEL AND TOE PLATES. HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, 231 Lake Street. ap[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.—Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, [illegible] Dr. UNDERWOOD, [illegible]

CHEAP RESIDENCE PROPERTY. [illegible] For sale by JAS. L. REYNOLDS, Office Bryan Hall. ap[illegible]

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—The Members of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to be present at their Hall, No. 85 West Randolph street, on SUNDAY, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, Dr. L. P. Cheney. Members of the Fraternity are cordially invited to attend. GEO. R. GIBSON, W.M. ap30-e67-1t

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bond and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 2d day of June, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President. ap30-e[illegible]

SALT FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS BY THOMAS HALE, Docks near Wells street Bridge. ap30-e[illegible]

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED.—The Vestry of Trinity Church wish to purchase a good house and lot, suitable for the residence of the Rector, [illegible] JAS. L. REYNOLDS, Com. of the Vestry. ap30-e[illegible]

PORTABLE ENGINES.—A stock of different sizes for sale at LOW FIGURES. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 223 Lake street. ap30-e[illegible]

TO GARDENERS.—In renovating the large stable, corner of Adams and State streets, we are taking from under the floor large quantities of [illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO. [illegible]

RARE CHANCE TO SAVE PAYING RENT. Two new houses and lots in Hyde Park for sale very cheap and on terms to suit. Inquire of C. A. NORTON, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. [illegible]

A CALL.—We have a call by a party for [illegible] [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of [illegible] Chicago, April 29th, 1864. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Architects making plans for the new Chamber of Commerce building are requested to sign their names to the same and file them with Mr. John F. Beatty, the Secretary, on or before Monday next. [illegible] DAN'L THOMPSON, Chairman of Building Com. ap30-e[illegible]

New Advertisements.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' Fashionable and Well-Made CLOTHING.

We have now in store a magnificent stock of the above goods manufactured expressly for our SPRING TRADE, from choice and desirable goods, and in the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES. Embracing popular makes not found at any other house in this city. Our stock is by far the greatest in extent and variety and OUR PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW As any house in the trade. [illegible] An examination of our goods and prices is respectfully invited. [illegible] DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner State and Randolph Streets. (64 & 66 Randolph street and 81, 83, 85 & 87 State street.) ap30-e[illegible]

RUXTON & CO., BROKERS, CLARK STREET, ARE AGAIN BUYING Stocks on Margins. ap30-e[illegible]

FINE ASSORTMENT OF Lunch, Traveling, Pic-Nic, Work and Children's BASKETS AT NOBLE'S Notion and Toy Bazaar, CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., 175 Lake Street. ap29-e[illegible]

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, Offer to the Trade for Cash, —AT— Very Low Prices! A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS, Shawls, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, WOOLENS, LACE GOODS, Embroideries, Bugle Trimmings, Linen Collars, Shirts, Neck Ties, &c., &c. Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock. 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street, SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD. [illegible]

CHINA. We invite attention to our unusually large and varied stock of CHINA, GLASS, Silver-Plated Goods, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, VASES, DECORATED CHINA, And other articles pertaining to our trade. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street. ap[illegible]

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS Authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864. This Loan bears date March 1st, 1864, is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable in Coin annually on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds. [illegible]

The Third National Bank OF CHICAGO, Fiscal Agent of the United States, is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the new TEN-FORTY LOAN at par, in Treasury Notes or National Currency. [illegible] JAMES H. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier. ap[illegible]

JOHN B. TAYLOR, (Successor to Capt. Connolly) Legal City Fish Inspector, 175 NORTH WATER STREET, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL. McCURDY & CO. Will remove their large stock of FINE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods, To their elegant new store No. 58 Dearborn St., Between Lake and Randolph, ON THE 1st OF MAY. ap30-e[illegible]

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. U. S. Depository Has been appointed agent for the TEN-FORTY Loan, and will receive subscriptions for the same at PAR in United States or National Bank Notes. [illegible] E. E. BRAISTED, Cash'r.

W. W. STRONG, 202 Randolph Street. Manufacturer and Dealer in FURNITURE AND BEDDING, Have in store a large and elegant assortment of rich Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining-Room Suits. Also a fine assortment of medium and low priced Furniture, adapted to the wants of the trade. ap30-d[illegible]

WOOD WARE. WILLOW WARE. To the merchants of the Western States is offered the largest, best and cheapest stock of PAINTED AND PLAIN Wood & Willow Ware WOOL TWINE. Childrens Cabs, Gigs, Cradles, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c. NATHANIEL WHITE, 107 South Water Street, Chicago. Agent for Davis' Patent Churn and Butter Worker, "the best in the world." [illegible]

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND KEROSENE GOODS, AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

MERCHANTS Will Find Our Stock VERY COMPLETE. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers, 21 Lake street. [illegible]

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE, FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF 1864. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 LAKE STREET. I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, in addition to one of the LARGEST, BEST SELECTED and CHEAPEST STOCKS of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., ADAPTED TO THE WESTERN TRADE, Ever offered in Chicago. Merchants are requested to examine my stock, as they can make no better selection in ANY MARKET. E. P. L. BROOM, JOBBER OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c., 50 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. [illegible]

TO PRINTERS AND PAPER DEALERS.—We offer for sale a large stock of CARD BOARD, Damaged by water, which will be sold for the next TWO WEEKS at a Great Bargain! ALSO—PRINTER'S STOCK GENERALLY. We shall continue to fill all orders for Goods in our line at LOWEST MARKET PRICE. CORNWELL & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 86 Dearborn Street. Cash for rags. ap[illegible]

C. M. Henderson & Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS & SHOES. We have removed to our new and spacious store, Nos. 4, 6 & 8 LAKE STREET, Opposite the Adams House, And are prepared to offer to the SPRING TRADE The Largest and most Complete Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE COUNTRY. Our warranted Custom Made Work is unsurpassed. [illegible]

AUCTION TRADE SALES —OF— BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every WEDNESDAY at 9½ o'clk A. M. We shall commence our regular sale of CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES March 9th, and continue them on every Wednesday. Our stock is always open for examination, and will be kept constantly filled with the Most Desirable Goods OF THE SEASON. GORE, WILLSON & Co., Auctioneers, [illegible]

1864.—SPRING TRADE. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Nails, Glass, Fence Wire, Farming Tools, &c., 62 LAKE STREET, Cor. of State, Chicago. [illegible]

REMOVAL. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

One cause alleged for the recent advance in gold from 160 to 180 and 190 is the excessive importations of goods and wares from Europe, in anticipation of an increase of tariff. Enormous orders have been sent over to be filled. The result is that immense sums of gold are shipped to Europe to make payments on these excessive purchases, and other immense sums are required to pay the Custom House dues. Between the two there is an extraordinary demand for gold, and this enables the holders and speculators to run up the price. The exports of produce are light; very little breadstuffs are going to England, the demand being small. The balance of trade is heavy against this country, and the precious metals have to be exported to pay the difference. Most of the gold crop of California and Nevada is sent from San Francisco to London and Paris direct, in foreign vessels, to escape the chances of capture by Confederate privateers. This gold, amounting to fifty or sixty millions a year, is overlooked in computing the exports of bullion. The products of the mines of Colorado, Idaho and New Mexico, find their way to Europe from New York. The whole exportation of gold exceeds one hundred millions annually. What is being received in exchange for our precious metals are brandies, rums, gins, wines, opium, Havana cigars, silks, satins, broadcloths, laces, ribbons, carpets, furniture, shawls, feathers, diamonds, jewelry, cosmetics, furs, pictures, statuary, drugs, quack medicines, mirrors, vases, toys, gewgaws and gim-cracks of all descriptions, for the possession of which people have gone crazy since the era of shoddy was inaugurated. Many reflecting men are coming to the conclusion that Congress ought to forbid the importation of these costly and useless luxuries, by laying an embargo on their future importation until after the war is over, thereby putting a stop to the insane and ruinous prodigality in which fools are indulging, and save our gold and husband our resources until the terrible struggle for national existence is ended.

MASSACRES—RETALIATION.

Questions of retaliation are often difficult to settle, and for obvious reasons, more difficult still to be acted upon. War has its laws, which in the main are well understood and recognized by civilized nations. Yet legal questions, in war as in peace, are often nice, and when the passions are aroused, it is a hard matter to draw nice distinctions. But in peace, such questions are settled by a court, which is placed above the influence of passion, and can therefore act clearly and candidly, however much excited the parties in litigation become. But in war, the same parties are litigants, court, and its executive officers.

In the matter of the Fort Pillow massacre, there are several questions involved, both of law and effect, and the application of the one will be determined by the state of the other. The question whether we have the right to retaliate, will depend upon the fact whether an offence against the laws of war has been committed. And in deciding this, we must be able to make a case so plain, that the rebels themselves are forced to see and acknowledge its justice, or made to feel, that they are in our power to that extent that they are obliged to submit from inability to help themselves. Otherwise they will retaliate our retaliation, and thus a reciprocate butchery and murder may be inaugurated, from which we most shrink, whatever may be the fact with them.

It is sometimes the case in war that garrisons are put to the sword, and the slaughter is held as justifiable. In such instances quarter is refused, no surrender being accepted. The difference between this case, and that in which a surrender is accepted, and men become thus prisoners of war, is wide and easily understood. To put prisoners of war to death, is ordinarily murder; and is doubly atrocious from the fact of their helplessness, and that they have committed themselves to the honor of their captors.

But the instances in which a garrison is put to the sword are those where some remarkable provocation exists—such as a protracted siege, attended by other exasperating circumstances; and it is therefore in itself a retaliation of alleged wrongs or barbarities. In our own revolution there were two or more such cases. In regard to extreme resistance, however, it is proper to say, that its effect upon a brave and generous enemy is often the very reverse, and is held to entitle the prisoners to generosity. Thus a sword is sometimes returned in a surrender, on account of the valor of the man made prisoner in using it.

In the case of Fort Pillow there was of course nothing of any such conditions. There was no protracted resistance—no exasperating circumstances, other than a single one, to afford a color of cause for the butchery that ensued. There is, however, a doubt hitherto as to a single point in the facts. Accounts differ as to whether there was a surrender, tendered and accepted, or not. If there was, there is not a color of excuse of any sort for the butchery; the act was then that of killing prisoners of war, and was murder of the most outrageous kind. If no surrender was accepted, but if it was refused, and the men were bayoneted and shot down, while on their feet, then whatever the nature of the act may have been, it was of a different sort from that of killing acknowledged prisoners of war.

The actual truth in regard to the motive which impelled the rebel force to kill the Fort Pillow garrison, is not difficult to reach. The reason was, that the men were black—or in command of, or in company with, black men. That is the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Neither protracted siege, nor desperate fighting, nor any violation of the laws of war had anything to do with it. But men, once slaves, had got arms in their hands, and were assuming to be soldiers against the "governing race,"—and that exhausts the reason. But the probability that no surrender had been accepted gets color from the fact, that in the summons to surrender by Forrest, the condition was included, that if he was obliged to fight for the fortress, no quarter would be given to the black troops. The act was therefore plainly not prompted by anything that attached to that special case—but it is the acting upon a policy which applies to other cases, and has been since acted upon if not before, in the taking of Plymouth in North Carolina. It is therefore scarcely included in the province of the laws of war alluded to, since the massacre in such cases is allowable by special circumstances, applying to some particular instance alone. But to fix upon the policy of putting all garrisons taken in a war to the sword, places the whole matter upon different ground, and takes it out of the legal provision altogether.

In the present instance, it is the continuation of the old disagreement. The rebels and ourselves do not stand upon the same plane. They have one sort of civilization, we another. We arm black men to fight against white ones; they enslave black men to serve white ones.

What is the remedy? It is a difficult thing to settle on this very account. We do not reason alike. This question in this particular dispute is the very question of the whole war, and will be decided precisely as the war itself is decided. If the rebel cause waxes, and ours wanes, they will grow more imperative with every month, and will set up their will as the law, and we shall have to submit. But if they wane while the Union triumphs, they will of force recede and yield; and black men will stand entitled as soldiers to the same rights under the rules of war as are white men.

If a more particular answer is sought, as to whether we shall take prisoners now in our hands and put them to death, on account of the butchery of these men whose surrender was not accepted, the difficulties of it suggest themselves at once. The two cases are not in principle alike. It might be allowable to warn the rebel authorities, that if that policy is to be persisted in—if captured men are to be slain hereafter when taken, unless of a special color, then their officers now in our hands, or at any time taken, will be executed; and by way of emphasis—a list of their names, with a statement that they are already in ward for that purpose, might be furnished. This would be an act of mere prevention, and would be justifiable in principle, whether in fact it would be practically efficient or not.

But the policy which this slaughter must inaugurate, unless disavowed and atoned for by the rebel authorities, is that of retaliation *in the same circumstances and of the same kind.* We shall not take prisoners if the rebels do not. However abhorrent to our feelings or to our principles, there is no help for it. A black flag on one side brings out those of the same color on the other, as sure as face answers to face in glass. Were Vicksburg to be taken to-morrow, instead of having been captured last July, we could not answer for the life of Pemberton or a soul of his army. We doubt if the rebels can face this music very long.

The true ground for us to assume, and to assume at once, is, that what the rebels do to black men wearing our uniform, we will do to white ones wearing theirs; that we make no difference among soldiers, where the rights of war are concerned. [illegible] in the war; if we succeed, we shall carry it. [illegible]

A REDUNDANT CURRENCY.

There is no question but an excessive drain of the precious metals to pay for foreign goods is doing much to keep up the price of gold and depreciate greenbacks. But an excess of currency is, after all, the main cause of the trouble. *There is too much paper money afloat.* There is more by nearly half than the business of the country requires. If one-half of the whole amount were suddenly burnt, and no more issued to replace it, the remaining half would at once rise to par with gold, and would be worth as much intrinsically as the whole is now. The outstanding currency is as follows:

Local Bank shinplasters	$200,000,000
Greenbacks	400,000,000
Fractional Currency	[illegible]
Certificates of Indebtedness	180,000,000
Total	$840,000,000

To this enormous flood of currency may be added $220,000,000 of Legal Tender 5 per cent one and two year Treasury notes. They are mostly hoarded for temporary investment, but still are used considerably in the payment of debts and purchase of property.

Now the utmost sum of money that the country can absorb at par, and use at par, in business, is not to exceed $500,000,000. In time of peace less than that sum of coin and paper currency was required by the whole Union, South and North. An expansion of $100,000,000 by the local banks in 1856—'57 produced the inflation, speculation and furor that culminated in the financial crash of 1857. Our currency at this time is fearfully expanded, and gold, as an inevitable consequence, has reached a giddy altitude. The simple, plain, and only cure for the evil, is a *reduction of the redundancy.* Why will men—Congressmen and grave Senators, as well as citizens—persist in shutting their eyes to this notorious self-evident truth? The value of paper money must be reduced to proper limits. The country can not use at par much more than half of it; hence it is worth little more than fifty cents on the dollar. If the rebels were to submit to-morrow and peace be declared, gold would not fall to a par with paper money until a large portion of the latter was withdrawn from circulation. And now we come to the *gist* of the whole matter, shall the Government withdraw three hundred millions of its greenbacks; or shall the local banks retire $300,000,000 of their due-bills? Remember that paper money always represents debt. It is the debts of the issuers to the holders. The Government has borrowed four hundred millions from the American people in the shape of greenbacks, and the local bankers have borrowed three hundred millions from the same people in the shape of bank notes or private corporate shinplasters; and both parties have circulated their due bills as money. The consequence is, that they have glutted the market, and their notes have depreciated to fifty-five cents on the dollar. Now, one side or the other has got to retire its notes. Shall the government pay up its loan from the people and withdraw the greenbacks? or shall the "bankers" pay up their loan and withdraw their shinplasters? Which has the greatest claims on the people, the government or a few individuals enjoying special and unjust privileges? If the due-bills of the wild-cat concerns were taxed out of circulation by Congress, greenbacks would almost double in representative value, and the cost of the war would be reduced a million of dollars a day,—so much cheaper would every thing become. We again ask the question, which shall leave the field to the other, the government's greenbacks, or the banker's wild-cats? There is not room for both, one must retire; then gold will fall and *stay down*, not before.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to State Convention.

BOONE CO.—L. W. Lawrence, M. M. Boyce, J. S. Hildrup, and Mark Ramsey. Gen. A. C. Fuller was declared to be the unanimous nominee of the Convention for Governor.

BUREAU CO.—J. H. Bryant, S. G. Paddock, J. H. More, W. P. Buswell, W. M. Whipple, W. C. Stacey, A. G. Porter, J. L. Green, C. L. Kelsey, H. F. Boyce. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby was declared to be the choice of the Convention for Governor.

GRUNDY CO.—Wm. T. Hopkins, Philip Collins, L. W. Claypool and R. W. Steel. *Congressional Convention.*—John P. Southworth, L. W. Claypool, E. R. Booth, William White, Luke H. Goodrich, Wm. T. Hopkins. Hon. B. C. Cook, of Ottawa, was declared to be the choice of the Convention as their Union candidate for Congress. A remonstrance, signed by eighty Union voters of Grundy, was presented against selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention. No preference for Governor was expressed.

OGLE CO.—M. D. Swift, Martin Hellar, G. W. Mason, Samuel Peters, H. A. Mix, W. P. Flagg, Jas. V. Gale, Andrew Newcomer, Joshua White. Gen. A. C. Fuller was declared the choice of the Convention for Governor, and Hon. Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

KANE CO.—G. S. Bangs, W. B. Allen, T. C. Moore, I. G. Wilson, W. D. Barry, A. J. Joslyn, John Lovell, W. R. S. Hunter, A. M. Hendrick, H. L. Perry, S. S. Mann, S. Tuller. Gen. A. C. Fuller was declared the favorite of Kane county for Governor.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

A Rebel Reconnoissance on the Tennessee—Coggswell's Battery—Abandoned Plantations—Scarcity of Negro Laborers—The Huntsville Cemetery—Singular Epitaph.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HUNTSVILLE, April 23, 1864.

Within the week there have been rumors about headquarters of rebel designs upon the bridges across the Tennessee. There has been for some time a force of the enemy on the south bank of the river, variously estimated from 4,000 upwards. This army has been moved about, and on several occasions has approached so near the river as to stimulate vigilance. On Sunday they moved towards Decatur and attacked the pickets with skirmishers as if they intended to give battle. Skirmishing continued for some time, and reinforcements were moved up to the support of the troops on the south side of the river. But the rebels hesitating to push the affair into an assault upon our position, Gen. Dodge with a small force attacked and drove them back several miles. It is quite probable that the whole affair was a rebel reconnoissance of our fortifications. It is well known that the pontoon bridges at Larkins' Ferry and at Decatur are a source of great annoyance to the rebels. They are very anxious to accomplish their destruction. But it is very doubtful if they will make any attempt upon either with their present force, and with the knowledge they must possess of the means and force with which they are held and will be defended. I cannot, therefore, with any propriety predict a battle in this vicinity until it is sought by our Generals.

William Ryan, one of those wounded by the explosion of the caisson of Coggswell's battery, has deceased, making seven victims of that unfortunate occurrence. The Post Office address of the battery is now Nashville.

The agent of the Treasury Department has leased a considerable number of abandoned plantations. The lessees are all Northern men. So far the season has been remarkably backward and cold. There is time, however, in which to mature a crop, and if the pleasant weather of the past few days continues, at least an average crop may be expected. The number of acres cultivated will be in comparison with former seasons, very small. In a number of instances already the resident planters have made arrangements for the hiring of their former slaves. Enough such arrangements have already been entered into to answer for experiments. If these are successful, as I have no doubt they will be, there is every reason to believe that by the commencement of another planting season, compensated negro labor will be adopted on all of the plantations. There is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, and I have given the matter much attention, no objection on the part of the larger and better class of planters against the change from slave labor to free labor. In fact, those prejudices which have existed in the minds of some are gradually being removed. The whole people that still remain in the occupied country are in a dependent, impoverished condition. The large proprietors or land owners are as poor, practically, as the "white trash." They all want for the necessaries of life, and must eventually obtain them by cultivation of the soil. So that the natural result of war—the operation of events brought about by the slave owners—will compel them to make the experiment which will teach them that the best laborer is he who is paid his hire.

Just now there is a scarcity of negro laborers at this post. It is an anomaly that I have never found before, but is nevertheless true. There is not enough able bodied negroes to do the labor of the different departments, such labor as has heretofore been done by them. One reason is the enlistment of them in Tennessee regiments. Another reason is the employment of numbers of them on the leased plantations. There is also a great scarcity of railroad operatives of all classes, engineers, conductors and brakesmen. The Government is paying high salaries but there is not enough to do the work. The railroad necessities of the Division are very great, and experienced railroad men can do their country quite as great a service just now by a few months service in their own callings, as if they gave a full term in the ranks. As it is now, the managers of the military railroads are obliged to employ such men as they can find, in some instances trusting trains to the handling of known rebels.

East of Huntsville, on a table of land between the city and the foot of Mount Sano, is the cemetery. A field of some ten acres sloping toward the east and enclosed by a rough unpainted board fence, regularly laid out in squares and avenues, is the home which public munificence has provided for the dead.

Neither tree, nor shrub, nor fountain, nor monument has been placed there by public enterprise. Private munificence has made it in some respects one of the most attractive resting places I have ever visited. While few graves are without a monument of some kind there are no specimens of the best style of architecture or best taste in inscriptions that are usually found in such places. As cemeteries get filled up they generally come to look like the yards of a stone-cutter, the peculiar whims and taste of the proprietors of each "six feet by two"—and their survivors exhibiting themselves by cutting marble into monuments of every conceivable shape without the slightest regard to the location or its surroundings. One class endeavors to publish its wealth by the size of its marble, another by the length of its quotations. The absence of these usual blemishes, the chaste style of the numerous expensive monuments to the dead, its peculiarly suggestive location midway between a living city and a silent, towering mountain, make it a most fit place of burial.

Several unoccupied acres in the southeast corner have been set apart as a soldiers' cemetery. Commencing with the first Federal occupation of Huntsville by Mitchell, in 1862, the ground has been gradually filled, until nearly the whole vacant space has been used. The graves are in rows dug as closely together as possible, and each marked by a plain head board, except those interred before the arrival of the army of the Tennessee.

The most prominent monument stands in the eastern part of the enclosure. It is a plain marble shaft, about forty feet in height, and bears at the top of the western face, the following inscription:

MERIDIAN.
Richard W. Anderson
Caused this
Monument to be erected
In memory of deceased relations
And to perpetuate
The Huntsville Meridian.

Huntsville is situated on one of the principal Meridians, established by the Land Department. Mr. Anderson, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of North Alabama, in his life time by will, provided for the burial of his remains and the erection of this monument, directly on the meridian, so that the Anderson monument is now one of the permanent landmarks of the country.

FROM EGYPT.

Gen. Logan's Old Regiment—An Affray at Carbondale—A History of Copperhead Outrages—Confession of one of the Gangs.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CARBONDALE, Jackson Co., Ill., April 2[illegible], 1864.

To-day Maj. Gen. Logan's old regiment, the 31st Illinois Infantry, who have re-enlisted as veterans, rendezvoused in this place preparatory to their return to the field. A grand reception, including dinner and speaking was contemplated, but the storm which commenced this morning spoiled every calculation, and the "boys" were fain to be content with a splendid dinner, and a social ball in the evening. About 1 o'clock Maj. A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson county, was called out and made a very handsome speech to the crowd. Kuykendall was the first Major of 31st, and resigned soon after the fall of Fort Donelson. Adjutant General Fuller arrived on the afternoon train, and was received by the soldiers with cheers—for no two men in Illinois stand higher with our volunteers than do Gen. Fuller and Governor Yates. The General was forced upon the stand, and gave us a splendid address. About fifteen hundred strangers, besides the soldiers, were in town, to attend the dinner and meeting. Had the weather been fair, at least ten thousand would have been present.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a private of Co K. entered a store in which Lindorf Osborne formerly Colonel of the 31st, and several other persons were conversing. The soldier stepped upon in front of Col. Osborne, and without any word or notice struck him a heavy blow upon the left side of the head, which knocked him senseless over the counter. Upon examination, the skull was found to be broken. Col. Osborne's situation is very critical, and there is little hope of his recovery. He was not popular in his regiment as a commander, and since his resignation and return home has been one of the most virulent Copperheads in the country, denouncing the Administration in the most unmeasured terms. The attack was prompted solely by the hatred his conduct had engendered among his men, several of whom had threatened to take his life upon the first opportunity.

Williamson and Union counties have always been among the strongest Democratic counties in the State. The former county is the home of Josh Allen, and has enjoyed the full benefit of his teachings. Here the Knights of the Golden Circle held high revel, and ruled with an iron sway over the lives and property of the Union men. Among the leaders of the Knights was one George W. Akin, of Bidrsville, former Sheriff of the county, and subsequently Quartermaster of the 128th regiment. Among those who were induced to join the Knights were Joseph T. Williams and Wesley Bandy, two of the most respectable and worthy farmers in Southern Illinois. The oaths exacted of these men proved too much for their loyalty, and they withdrew from the order, publicly denouncing it as treasonable. One night, not long after Williams and Bandy had thus openly denounced the Knights, they were seized in their beds, taken some distance from their homes into the woods and whipped most unmercifully. Being men advanced in years, the severity of their punishment proved well nigh fatal. The wife of Mr. Williams recognized George W. Akin as one of the party who thus misused her husband.

A large number of robberies were committed in Williamson and adjoining counties by men in the garb of soldiers, and the army was accordingly credited with the outrages. Seven Union men were assassinated, but the civil authorities being all of the Copperhead persuasion, took no notice of such affairs, except upon one occasion, when the murderer was acquitted upon the ground of "justifiable homicide." Some four or five weeks since a man named Stuart, living in White county, was murdered, and the murderers tracked across the country to the house of Akin, where property belonging to the murdered man was found. Akin was arrested, but gave bail in the sum of $3,000. Since that time he has not been seen in his neighborhood. His son, John Akin, and two brothers living upon his farm, named Charley and Hal Glydes, alias Brown, were believed to be the real murderers.

John Akin was arrested at De Soto, Jackson county, and conveyed to White county, when he made a full confession of the bloody deed. He said that two gangs of villians, which took their origin in castles of Knights of the Golden Circle, had for some time existed in Williamson county, for the purpose of robbing from Union men, but afterwards they levied their contributions somewhat indiscriminately, stealing from friend and foe. One of these bands was led by James Chenworth, Assessor of Williamson county, the other by a noted horse thief named Johnson, who was hung some three months ago by some citizens of Jackson county. When Johnson was hung he made a confession implicating Chenworth and Akin.

Two of the gang, named Brake and Lewis, were arrested for stealing, and confined in the Saline county jail. Chenworth, fearing that Brake and Lewis would "blow" on him, employed John Akin and the two Glydes to murder the prisoners, agreeing to pay them $200 as soon as the job was accomplished. The parties started for Saline county, and when near Harrisburg, they settled upon their plan of operation, which was, to leave one of their number with their horses in the woods, ready saddled for immediate flight; the others were to proceed to the residence of the Sheriff, obtain possession of the jail keys, when they would have no difficulty in entering the prison and dispatching Brake and Lewis. One of the scoundrels had a relative living near Harrisburg, to whom they developed the plan, and solicited his assistance; but he was horrified at the intended crime, and threatened, unless the project was abandoned, to have them arrested. Finding him resolute, they consented to drop the affair. The Glydes are very shrewd, intelligent fellows, and improved their short trip to Saline to such good advantage that they bargained with the Copperheads of that county to return in a short time and establish a Copperhead paper, for which they pledged ample funds.

From Harrisburg, Akin and Glydes went directly to the house of Mr. Stuart, in White county, where they murdered Stuart and robbed him of $450 and a few other articles.

Akin implicated eighteen residents of Williamson county, as being concerned with these gangs; some few were immediately arrested, a few had entered the army, and others had started for Idaho and Oregon. Chenworth finding his murderous plan had miscarried, immediately left home and has not since been heard of. The citizens of Akin's neighborhood have fully determined to rid the country of such scoundrels, and gave them several notices to quit, which kindly hint was immediately acted upon.

All the members of these two gangs are Copperheads, and have a holy horror of "niggers," and have even been loud-mouthed in their denunciations of the war. Akin was a prominent man in his party, and delighted in persecuting Union men, as did also the whole of the gang. The country is happily rid of these desperadoes, and their influence being destroyed, the Union feeling has increased and strengthened, until it is quite safe to say that Williamson is at length redeemed, and will give a Union majority at the next election.

JACKSON.

A LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Shocking Female Extravagance and Folly—A Sensible Remedy Which the Pretty Dears will Reject with Scorn and Contempt.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

One of the conspicuous features of the New York fair, just ended, was the expensive dresses of the ladies. A gentleman who made a tour of that vast demonstration, rivaling, as it did, the World's Exposition at London, tells me that the splendor and costliness of the attire of the women was the most painful sight that greeted his eye. I fear his remark applied to New York is more or less true of all the loyal States. Do we not know that it is true? It is a ghastly spectacle, in the midst of such a tragedy as this, to see jewels and embroidery, and Oriental splendor, where we should find only quiet good taste and the ever-present example of economy and frugality. These decorations are like diamonds upon corpses, or wreaths upon skeletons—horrible mockeries of the truth, and insults to the holiest sensibilities. The desire of display extends to all classes. Not alone the elegant lady, educated and refined, but the servant girl, whose wages are supposed to be barely sufficient for her ordinary wants, is controlled by it. On Sunday last, a gentleman pointed me to a well dressed woman, whose clothes certainly had not cost less than one hundred dollars, and said, "That is my cook!" It is common for a woman who gets her nine or ten dollars a month to spend thirty or forty upon a cloak. All these expensive articles lead, of course, to other expenses. And such is the rush for these indulgences that domestic manufactures will not answer. Foreign fabrics are chiefly in demand. The consequence is excessive importations and a drain of gold for payment of our increasing domestic debt, to the depreciation of our own paper money, the robbing of labor, the fearful advance in the necessaries of life, and the fatal embarrassment of the Government. But, you will ask, have you nothing to say of the extravagance of the men? Yes, far more than of the extravagance of the gentler sex. *But if the American women choose to take the lead in this great work, they can easily control the American men.*

The great June fair in Philadelphia will give the women of Pennsylvania a chance to set an example that will be universally followed. When they reflect that they may serve their country in a better and a far more substantial way than by their other sacrifices, will they not do that which will prove, after all that has been sung and said, to be the chiefest and most practical of charities?

OCCASIONAL.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The New Element in Warfare.

IRON-CLADS AND NEGRO TROOPS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 18.]

Whilst the black cloud is slowly gathering on the horizon which will soon overspread the heavens, and, amid roaring thunder, discharge its flashes of lightning, a silence full of awe reigns through all nature, unbroken except by the painful soughing of the wind and a faint muttering in the distance. Such is the apparent quiet that oppresses our mind and makes us bend low before the fearful storm that we feel in our heart is not afar off. Even the busy hum of preparation is hushed; what man can do to prepare for the fearful day has been done, and the South, at least, stands ready, like the strong man armed—the good knight, with his sword loose in its sheath, his harness bright and his heart full strong. Our men, after all their struggles and buffetings, riddled with wounds, broken by sickness, tried by cares, overcast by checks, are yet undaunted and unwavering, and once more, after imploring the Most High for His blessing, cast off the dust and ashes from their head, and rise at the call of danger, hopeful and confident as when they buckled on their maiden swords. People and army, one soul and one body, feel alike in their innermost hearts, that when the clash comes, it will be a struggle for life or death.

So far we feel sure of the issue; all else is mystery and uncertainty. Where the first blow will fall, when the two armies of Northern Virginia will meet each other face to face, how Grant will try to hold his own against the master spirit of Lee, we cannot even surmise. But it is clear to the experienced eye that the approaching campaign will bring into action two new elements, not known heretofore in military history, which may not unlikely decide the fate of the gigantic crusade. The enemy will array against us his new iron-clads by sea and his colored troops on land.

Europe will watch with nervous interest the first great trials made of these improved Monitors, if it should be our good fortune to finish and equip our own vessels of that class in time to meet them on equal terms. For since Aboukir and Trafalgar—a longer pause than was ever before known in the history of Europe—there have been no great naval fights, where fleets have met and the empire of the ocean has been at stake. Great wars have been carried on by land; but the sea has not been the scene of like great conflicts. During this long truce two new elements—steam and improved projectiles—have entirely changed the conditions of such contests.

Vessels have become independent in their movements; wind or tide may aid or impede, but they are no longer essential, and steam enables them to approach each other at will, untrammelled by external agencies. The power of the engines of war which they carry has steadily increased, and in precise proportion as the projectile gained in weight and distance, the means of defence were improved in the armament of vessels. Thus, we have now guns of a calibre unknown since the first days of artillery, and ships armed like the mailed knights of the middle ages. They promise a truly fearful character for the result of the first hostile meeting on a large scale.

The experiments heretofore made with iron-clad vessels have been but very imperfect trials. During the Crimean war certain "floating batteries" of the French attacked the very strong batteries of Kinsburn and silenced them with apparent ease. They were, however, mere iron boxes, having neither masts nor yards, and in fact in no point like the iron-clads of our day, with their plate armor at the sides, and their turrets on deck. A trial on a larger scale was contemplated against the forts of Venice, when peace came and resigned them to the dockyard.

In our navy, also, the vessels of the enemy have, with the exception of the fight with the Merrimac, attempted only the reduction of stone walls at Charleston. Successful in beating down brick and mortar, and reducing granite to atoms, their projectiles have been found powerless against sand bags and heaps of rubbish. The only serious encounter that can be called a fair trial of iron-clads resulted in the destruction of the Monitor Keokuk by the superiority of our projectiles—steel bolts and spherical shot—devised by Brooke, the ingenious inventor of the deep sea sounding line. The Yankee gunboats occasionally, with their light draughts and powerful guns on pivots, have ascended our rivers with impunity, frightened the people on shore, and controlled the country for miles around. The prestige that attended them at first, and cost us so dear, has, however, completely vanished; like every dreaded danger, they succumbed as they were fairly looked in the face. Now we know fully their vulnerability, and the perils of a water transport for troops, with their helplessness when attacked in boats.

Since the first trials, however, the Yankees have made great efforts to remedy the evils that attended their early iron-clads—their want of buoyancy, their sinking too deep, forward to approach well at certain landings, the necessity to tow them out at sea, and their slowness, which would embarrass the fleet to which they may be attached. They claim now to possess vessels as buoyant and free in motion as ordinary steamers, impenetrable to any known projectile, including the new Whitworth guns, and provided with a heavier armament than the last built iron-clads of the English. These they propose to carry into our harbors, and, if we there can meet them, a conflict such as the world has not seen yet will take place. The famous deeds of our noble Merrimac will be repeated, and England especially will watch the result with intense interest, as she well knows that these Yankee iron-clads were, in reality, not built for us, but for British ports and British vessels. After Mr. Seward's insolent dispatch to Mr. Adams, which Earl Russell so conveniently ignored, they are amply forewarned.

Another fleet of smaller but equally dangerous vessels has been built in the interior of the country, and there is no doubt that the Yankees will again send out the fleet of light gunboats, well armed and iron clad, to force their way into regions otherwise inaccessible, to carry war to waters where they are least expected, and to overcome shore defences by a tempest of converging fire. They will again try to illustrate the powerful aid which a land army may receive from the kindred branch afloat, manoeuvering on its flank and supporting it by bold demonstrations. It is fortunate for us that we are both forewarned and forearmed. We have been steadily informed of the powerful engines of war prepared for our destruction. We have had our successes on the lower James and in Charleston harbor.

We have, just in time, received the instructive account of the first trial of an English built iron-clad, the Danish Monitor Rolf Krake, before Prussian batteries, and may derive great comfort from the severe punishment she has received by guns far inferior to those we hold in readiness. For we also have not been idle, and both afloat and on shore all is prepared to resist attack and to meet the foe on his own terms. Our rivers also will have less to fear, for repeated triumphs and captures have taught us the value of horse artillery and light movable batteries, against the best armed boats. Still the conflict will be fierce and full of interest, not only to those who are engaged in it, but to all observers. Our fate is at stake; but we may, in all probability, have to perform the rehearsal of a fearful tragedy soon to be enacted on a still vaster stage, amid the crash of ancient empires and the uprising of powerful races in the Old World.

The other new feature likely to give a strange coloring to the summer's campaign is the large force of armed blacks which our enemy is practising to employ. They have apparently reconsidered their first plan of using them merely for garrison duty, and we see them in Virginia and at other points of attack, place them in the van, or send them, well mounted, on foraging expeditions, in order thus to harden them for war. Whilst it cannot be expected that they will ever fight with the bravery or gallantry of our own men, we are disposed to believe that they will be, as soldiers, but little inferior to the riffraff of Germany and Ireland, which enters so largely into the composition of the Northern army. The history of war teaches us that the most indifferent material may be made useful by careful association, and it is a maxim of common experience that those who would not fight alone and by themselves, will stand their ground well if properly supported and surrounded by large numbers. It is never wise to despise an enemy, least of all when he is as yet untried.

Arnold's Resolution.

[From the Washington Chronicle, April 19.]

The House adopted, yesterday, two important resolutions, on motion of Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, which will attract universal attention. The first declares it to be the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes so as largely to increase the revenue, and that the subjects of additional taxation should be luxuries, whether imported or of domestic production. The second resolution declares in favor of taxing bank circulation so as to prevent their excessive issue, which is declared to be the cause of the present general depreciation of paper currency. These resolutions were adopted by a vote of sixty-two yeas to forty-six nays, and if immediately followed up by corresponding legislation, the effect will be to inspire confidence in the finances. We congratulate the country upon the adoption of these resolutions.

It may be hoped that a majority of the members will rise superior to the mere instincts of the demagogue, which ever prompt him to shrink from the thought of imposing heavier taxes however much the maintenance of the national credit and the existence of the nation may require it. We showed, some weeks ago, that the British Government, during its twenty years struggle with Napoleon, raised two thirds of the annual expenditures by taxation; and we are gratified to perceive that the Secretary of the Treasury has expressed the opinion that Congress should impose taxes at least equal to half our yearly expenses. The country may depend upon it, that unless something of this kind is done the public credit will give way under the constantly increasing load of obligations which rests upon it. If England barely maintained her credit while going in debt annually to the extent of one third her expenses—which, by the way, were never equal to ours during the last two years—how can we expected to avoid bankruptcy while borrowing nine dollars for every ten that are disbursed? The touchstone of patriotism at present is the courage with which members of Congress show themselves ready to vote taxes. To hold back when the honor, the integrity, and the success of the nation are at stake, will argue a degree of demagoguism very nearly allied to treason. Indeed, the man who prefers the preservation of his popularity to the honor of his country is infinitely meaner than an armed rebel, who, at least, risks his life in order to gratify his ambition. This country can raise five hundred millions of dollars in taxes easier than Great Britain could raise three hundred and sixty or seventy millions fifty years ago. There were no railroads in existence at that time, no steamboats and steamships; and these are but the exponents of general progress.

THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL.

Further Particulars—Account of the Battle of Pleasant Hill—Gallantry of the Sixteenth Army Corps—Defeat of the Rebels—Thrilling Incidents.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

IN THE FIELD, PLEASANT HILL, La., Saturday, April 9, 1864.

The following account of the battle of Pleasant Hill is more in detail than we have yet given, and is, besides, a spirited description, well worth reading:

THE REBEL COLUMNS ADVANCE BOLDLY.

The weather on Saturday was most unpropitious for a fair fight. The morning air was intensely cold, and a more cheerless, disheartened sea of bronzed countenances I never beheld. Each private seemed to comprehend the vast magnitude of our needless disaster. There was a gloomy silence apparently pervading every camp, and we could hear no gladsome shouts of victory ring throughout the decimated ranks. It is useless to deny that the universal opinion of the rank and file was that our repulse was an ignominious defeat, which ordinary generalship might have foreseen and prevented.

The wind howled piteously through the trees, fanning the long pendants of gray, funereal-like moss which decked the tops of the tall, waving cypress and pines. The sky was shrouded with portentous clouds, while dense volumes of dust partially concealed the long pontoon trains as they rumbled heavily to the rear. At 4:30 o'clock precisely, the rebel cavalry advanced toward the right and center, the exultant foe yelling in the most fiendish manner, at the same time brandishing their sabers in the air.

On they came at a slow trot in good order, as they neared our lines gradually quickening their pace, while close in the rear came the three solid battle-lines of the enemy, shouting an indescribable battle-cry, which would cause the nerves of the timid to vibrate, reminding one of all the ferocity of savages. From out the woods belched the enemy's artillery, when there arose from the crouching forms of several thousand loyal men a fearful roll of musketry, opening wide gaps in the rebel lines; but they were as speedily closed and the enraged foe with a sudden dash threw his gigantic force against our front, and for a moment our whole line seemed to waver, giving way a few yards.

The suspense of this fearful moment was terrible to bear, for it did seem to portend defeat. In another moment our artillery scattered grape and canister in appalling quantities upon the exasperated enemy, literally mowing them down as with an enormous scythe. With deafening cheers, and waving of starry banners, our lines pressed on the rear lines, going into the latter conflict at the "double quick." It was now 5 o'clock, and the battle was at its highest, raging with unabated fury, the long and deadly roll of musketry continuing until night, spreading her sable mantle over the bloody picture, screened the combatants from each other's view, and put an end to that day's hostilities.

There was something more than solemn grandeur in the scene at Pleasant Hill at sunset on Saturday, April 9. Standing on a slight eminence which overlooked the left and center of our lines, I could see the terrific struggle between our well-disciplined troops and the enemy. The sun shone directly in the faces of our men, while the wind blew back the smoke of both the enemy's fire and that of our own gallant men into our ranks, rendering it almost impossible at times to distinguish the enemy in the dense clouds of smoke. All of a sudden our whole front seemed to gather renewed strength, and they swept the rebels before them like chaff, following them up closely.

The enemy made another desperate stand, when Col Shaw, commanding the 3d brigade, 1st division, 16th corps, gave the order to charge bayonets, and the crisis was soon over, the rebels being unable to stand the pressure of "Yankee" steel. In the very thickest of the fight on our left and center, rode the patriarchal-looking warrior, Col. Andrew Jackson Smith, whose troops received an increased inspiration of heroism by his presence. Wherever he rode, cheer after cheer greeted him, for there is an irresistible attraction around this officer, who has exhibited the real Jacksonian energy.

As the dusk of evening became more and more intense, and the last glimmering streaks of day were fading away, the enemy struggled fiercely for the possession of the battle field, and a tremendous roar of musketry burst forth from their staggering lines, which was responded to by two or three terrific volleys from our side, and then came that dead, quiet calm, broken only by the moaning of our men's voices and the groans of the dying. The enemy retreated rapidly that night, Gen. A. J. Mower of the 16th Army Corps having pushed out some four miles from Pleasant Hill, without being able to overtake the enemy.

All of the troops seemed inspired with a degree of courage which nothing but total annihilation of our men could subdue or extinguish. It is impossible to state who was in chief command on Saturday, Gens. Banks and Franklin being both upon the field, but had it not been for the masterly manner in which Gen. A. J. Smith deployed and personally led his troops, aided by the gallant Mower, who has reaped many substantial victories, we should have to record the extinction of the 19th army corps and the Department of the Gulf.

This battle of Pleasant Hill is probably the first time on record where the rebels have manifested any desire to meet our soldiers in an open field, and particularly where they have been the attacking party. This rebel phenomenon is easily explained. After the easy victory of Friday, Kirby Smith supposed it would not be a very difficult matter to completely exterminate the balance of the little army, against whose front he hurled his superior numbers. Deluded with this belief, he at once sent to Shreveport for the balance of his forces, principally Missouri and Arkansas troops, fresh from their camps.

Upon their arrival at our front, Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor both harangued the new levies, exhorting them to strike together a steady blow, and the "Yankees" would surely be driven from the soil of Louisiana. They boasted with great bombast upon the capture of eighteen pieces of artillery from us, and nearly two hundred army wagons filled with Government stores, including considerable whisky, which also fell into their hands. Pointing with exultation to the spoils and trophies which his men had secured, he filled the fresh troops with a degree of hopeful buoyancy, which afterward proved fatal, for while flushed with success they were entirely ignorant of the arrival of Gen. A. J. Smith's fresh troops; and this explains the recklessness and apparent indifference with which they assailed us, filing in their men to the very jaws of death.

Col. Lynch performed a gallant little exploit which came near costing him his life. Gathering up a small squad of men after the battle was nearly over, he pushed on two miles from our lines and captured three caissons filled with ammunition. While attempting to jump his horse over a deep ditch, a bullet whistled past his ear, and turning to see whence it proceeded, he saw a wounded rebel just preparing to fire again from the ditch where he lay stretched in a pool of blood. Before the relentless rebel had time to accomplish his base purpose, the Colonel drew his revolver, and that insatiate rebel passed to the dominions of Jeff Davis & Co. very rapidly.

Col. W. T. Shaw commanding the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, deserves great credit for the able manner in which he suppressed rebel cavalry charges. Colonel Switzer, of the — Texas cavalry, undertook to break Col. Shaw's lines by a charge. Orders were given to "reserve your fire, boys, until he gets within thirty yards, and then give it to him." As the cavalry dashed on at a gallop, each infantryman had selected his victim, and waiting till three or four hundred were within about forty yards, the 14th Iowa regiment emptied nearly every saddle as quickly as though the order had been given to dismount.

Out of this rebel cavalry regiment not more than ten men escaped, and the whole movement was done with that terrible death alacrity which the science of war teaches, and the awful reality of which the eye alone can describe to the soul. One of the wretches was badly wounded, and falling from his horse, his feet caught in the stirrup, frightening the horse which dashed off at a fearful speed, dragging the unfortunate rebel after him until his head was entirely severed from his body, his brains being dashed upon the ground.

THE BATTLE-FIELD AFTER THE FIGHT.

On Sunday morning at daybreak I took occasion to visit the scene of Saturday's bloody conflict, and a more ghastly spectacle I have not witnessed. Over the field and upon the Shreveport road were scattered dead horses, broken muskets, and cartridge boxes stained with blood, while all around, as far as the eye could reach, were mingled the inanimate form of patriot and traitor side by side. Here were a great many rebels badly wounded, unable to move, dying for want of water and not a drop within ten miles, and no one to get it for them.

Their groans and piteous appeals for "water, water, water," were heart-rending, and sent a shudder to the most stony heart. Such horrid expressions as dwelt upon each death-like countenance can neither be described or imagined. Here was a brave loyal sergeant, his trusty rifle grasped in his hand, while each eyeball glared from its glazed socket with fierce excitement. The dead were everywhere, and in every possible position which could render the scene the more appalling.

I saw one sweet face, that of a young patriot, and upon his icy features there lingered a heavenly smile speaking of calmness and resignation. The youth was probably not more than nineteen, with a full blue eye, beaming even in death with meekness. The morning wind lifted his auburn locks from off his marble face, exposing to view a noble forehead, which was bathed with the heavy dew of Saturday night. I dismounted for a moment hoping to be able to find some trace of the hero's name, but the chivalry had stripped his body of every article of value. The fatal ball had pierced his heart.

Not twenty feet from this dreary picture lay prostrated the mutilated body of an old man, apparently forty-five years of age. His cap lay by the side of his head in a pool of blood, while his long, flowing grey beard was dyed with his blood. A shell had fearfully lacerated his right leg, while his belt was pierced in two places, both balls entering the abdominal region. In front of the long belt of woods which skirted the open field, and from which the rebels emerged so boldly, was a deep ditch, and at this point the slaughter among the rebels was terrible. In many places the enemy dead were piled up in groups, intermixed with our dead. I saw two or three of our men whose bodies had been brutally violated by the exasperated foe, too horrible for mention.

It is universally supposed that we inflicted a far heavier loss of life upon the enemy on Saturday than he did on us. Admitting that the undiminished valor of our troops forced the enemy to retreat, leaving us in full possession of the battle field, did we carefully bury our dead, and gather up the thousands of rifles that were thrown upon the field? No; we stole off stealthily before daylight Sunday morning, Gen. A. J. Smith's forces covering our retreat, with 500 cavalry as a rear guard, under the command of Colonel Lucas. The entire army reached Grand Ecore, on Red River, on Monday and Tuesday, April 11th and 12th.

Our loss will probably not exceed 3,800 in killed, wounded and missing, although some officers assert it will reach 4,500.

☞ A curious work on cosmetics, recently published, strongly condemns rouge and pearl powder, but informs the ladies how they may give color to their cheeks without disaster. Thus: Take a fragment of bright crimson silk, dip in strong spirits of wine and rub it over the cheeks till a moderate tint appears. This defies detection, and is harmless.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1864.

We know of no change in the condition of the money market to-day. The demand for money is very brisk, especially from speculators, but they receive little or no recognition by bankers. Good steady legitimate customers get about all they want at 10 per cent. The bankers feel disposed to protect such, but the farther the sooner they are driven *from* the market, the better will it be for all.

Exchange rules as close as yesterday, we should say more so, if the thing were possible. There must be some relief, or bankers will be compelled to advance their rates to protect themselves from actual loss. They are frequently compelled to pay ½ cents to obtain a sufficiency to supply their customers at ¼. This is a very small margin, hardly sufficient to cover expenses. We quote the range as heretofore, par@¼ buying; ¼ selling.

Gold in New York was dull to-day, as were stocks. The range at the first Board was as follows, as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq.: 9 a. m. 180; 12 m. 180 [illegible]. We have received no Second Board quotations. In Chicago the range was 178@179. The first was the morning quotation, and the latter the afternoon.

Canada Currency is dull at 172. Silver 165@168. Treasury Notes, buying ¼ to ½; selling at ¾@1 per cent premium.

This has been a rather disastrous day to many whisky speculators. The excitement exceeded anything ever witnessed in this city. The passage by the House of Representatives, of Mr. Washburne's amendment to the revenue bill, imposing a tax on stocks on hand of 30 cents per gallon, created a terrible panic. It suddenly dropped from $1.30@1.33 yesterday to $1.18@1.20, and at the close, buyers only offered $1.00, a decline of from 15 to 17 cents per gallon within 24 hours.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF QUINCY.—This bank will soon be open for the transaction of business, the capital stock amounting to $100,000 being all paid up. The officers and stockholders of the bank are among the oldest, most influential, respectable and reliable citizens and business men of Quincy. The names of the directors and officers are as follows: Directors—C. M. Pomeroy, B. Rodgers, G. Bond, [illegible], O. C. Skinner, Frederick Collins, Amos Green, Thos. Jasper and Edward Wells. Officers—C. M. Pomeroy, President; Hiram Rogers, Vice President; U. S. Penfield, Cashier.

The Boston *Journal* of Tuesday says:

Canada, Vermont and Michigan farms and sheep pastures, converted by recent speculation into mining property, are fast relapsing into their original condition of market value. Many of the "copper mining" bubbles have been blown until they have burst, while, on the other hand, many solid and substantial stocks are selling for less than they did two years ago, although by reason of the heavy advance in Copper they have been largely increased in real value.

Since the 1st of January the cash collections in the Land Department of the Illinois Central Company amount to [illegible], and the new sales of lands [illegible]. [illegible]

The legislation which has been obtained by the Erie road is substantially as follows: Eight millions of stock can be issued—$3,000,000 to cover the maturing first Mortgage bonds, and $5,000,000 for construction. No stock can be issued until the company file with the Comptroller a statement of the amount to be issued, and a formal vote by the Board. The old Erie stockholders—some 300—left out at the reorganization, are allowed to come back into the company.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week: [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—April 29, 1864.—Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street Chicago. [table illegible]

MARKET—1st Board dull. No 2d Board.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.

RECEIPTS FOR PAST 24 HOURS. [table illegible]

SHIPMENTS. [table illegible]

There was great excitement on 'Change to-day in consequence of a panic in the market for Highwines caused by the passage in the House of Representatives last evening of Mr. Washburne's amendment. Among the operators in flour, grain and provisions, there was but little sympathy expressed for the speculators in Highwines, and as the gloomy dispatches from New York were read by the Secretary of the Board, loud shouts of laughter rang through the room, as if good news had just been announced. The general anxiety that Congress will do something towards providing a revenue to meet the expenses of the Government is so great that this recent step of the House of Representatives is hailed with delight, even by some who question the propriety of taxing stocks that have already paid a revenue. Of course there were many who, under the circumstances, would not be expected to be so jubilant, and among these are to be included not only speculators, but also bankers, who have advanced closely on recent investments. Of the latter there was an unusually large attendance on 'Change, and it was noticeable that they betrayed much more anxiety than the dealers themselves—the latter having still great hopes that the amendment taxing stocks on hand will fail to pass the Senate.

The market for Highwines suffered a decline on yesterday's prices of 11@15c per gallon, with sales of about 2,600 bbls at $1.18@1.30. Early in the morning a few lots were sold to parties who did not read the Washington dispatches, at $1.18@1.19; but on 'Change there were no buyers at over $1.18, and even these were chiefly "short-sellers." Private dispatches from New York indicated the market there to be $1.15, and it was thought that when the regular Board of Trade dispatches were read, that the market here would break completely down; but when it was publicly announced that the New York market was "nominal at $1.05@1.10," there was little or no effect visible, and the market closed, as it opened, at $1.18.

There was some inquiry for Flour, but transactions were limited owing to the difference of views between buyers and sellers. Standard brands of Flour are still firmly held, but outside lots are somewhat easier. About 1,100 bbls changed hands at $6.50@6.62 for Spring extras, and $5.00@5.12½ for Spring supers.

The market for Wheat opened firm at an advance of fully ½c above the closing price on 'Change yesterday, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, the advance was not sustained, and the market became weak—closing heavy at a decline of 1@1½c from the highest point reached during the day. The sales foot up some 140,000 bu at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2—closing very heavy at [illegible].

At the opening of the market there was a fair inquiry for Corn, and the market ruled firmer than on yesterday, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, the demand fell off and the market closed quiet and a shade easier. About 64,000 bu changed hands at 99@1.00 for No 1 new, 95½@96c for No 2 new; 93c for Rejected, and $1.06 for No 1 Canal Corn afloat. A cargo of No 1 old was sold at [illegible] to arrive at Buffalo.

The market for Oats opened a shade firmer, but after the arrival of the New York dispatches became dull, and closed ¼@½c lower. The sales foot up 37,000 bu at 67@67½c for No 1—closing dull at the inside figure. No. 2 Oats are neglected and nominal.

Rye was scarcely so firm, and the demand was limited, with sales of No 1 at $1.28½ in store.

There was a good demand for Barley, and the market ruled firm at $1.36 for No 1 in store. A large lot (by sample) changed hands at $1.35 on track.

There is a more brisk demand for Hides, and the market to day shows an advance of fully ½c on green, and ¾c on flint.

The excitement in the Sugar market has died away, and holders are scarcely so firm in their views. Common raw grades are somewhat easier.

The market for Provisions was firm, but not very active. Encouraged by the sale of Mess Pork yesterday evening at $27.00, holders were generally firm in their views, and good brands were held at $27.00@28.00; but we note sales of 1,500 brls city-packed at $26.00. A lot of 100 brls Rump Pork was also sold at $20.00, and 100 brls Mess Beef at $14.75. Bulk Meats are scarce and firm—with sales of only 300 boxes Shoulders at 11c. Lard was quiet and a shade easier—200 tcs choice kettle Lard having changed hands at 13¾c.

Salt was steady and firm at former quotations. Ground Alum is generally held at $2.50 per sack, and we note a sale of 2,000 sacks, but the price was kept private. Turk's Island Salt is held at $1.75 per sack.

Grass Seeds are quiet, with light sales to-day of Timothy at $2.80; Millet at $2.00; and Hungarian Grass at $2.00. Flax Seed was in good demand and firm at [illegible].

There is a good demand for lumber and the market rules firm, with sales of several cargoes at $16.00@18.00 for fair to good. Shingles are in active demand and under a limited supply the market is a shade higher—the sales to-day showing an advance of 5c per M.

The market for Carbon Oil continues firm with a good demand. There is no change in values.

The market for Beef Cattle was again very brisk to-day, and prices ruled steady at yesterday's advance, with sales of upwards of 2,300 head, at [illegible] for common to extra—the bulk of the sales having been at [illegible].

The receipts of Hogs were unusually heavy, and the market suffered another decline of 25@50c, with sales of about 6,000 head, at [illegible] for common to choice—chiefly at [illegible].

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store last Saturday, compared with the report of the week previous and with that of the same date in 1863: [table illegible]

Pittsburg Oil Market—April 28.

Business was dull yesterday. [illegible]

Sales of Western Cattle in the New York Market.

[From the New York Tribune, 27th.]

[illegible]

LIST OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners, or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from: [table illegible]

Review of the New York Grocery Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, 27th.]

SUGAR—There was a steady fair demand for raw on Saturday and Monday last, [illegible]

MOLASSES—Saturday and Monday the market was dull, [illegible]

COCOA—[illegible]

COFFEE—The market has been firm, but quiet, [illegible]

TEA—During Saturday and Monday the market was dull, [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

New York Salt Market—April 27.

There is no Liverpool of any description in first hands, [illegible]

San Francisco Refined Sugar.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List.]

[illegible]

New York Seed Market—April 27.

There is more inquiry for clover, [illegible]

Philadelphia Grocery Market—April 27.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29.

LUMBER—There has been a fair amount of activity in the market to-day consequent upon the arrival of a portion of the expected fleet. Prices rule very firm, with a good demand for all descriptions of lumber.

Shingles in very limited supply. [illegible]

Sales to-day were cargo schr Minerva, from Grand Haven, [illegible]; cargo schr Clipper City, from Grand River, [illegible]; cargo schr Adriatic, from Grand Haven, [illegible]; cargo schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, [illegible]

There is a fair amount of activity in the yards, and we quote the retail prices as follows: [table illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts at the various yards since yesterday amount to about 1,060 head of Beef Cattle, of which the bulk consisted of Prime to Extra, with several premium grades. [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [table illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [table illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of [illegible] per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, 1864.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—Easier. [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. [table illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

COFFEES—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OILS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

VINEGAR—Steady at previous quotations. [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS. [illegible]

CLEARED. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

MARINE.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTICED by everybody in all things. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—[illegible]

GOODRICH'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE—[illegible]

PLANET, CAPT. [illegible] Will leave [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Cherokee Cure. [illegible]

Health of the Mines. [illegible]

Water Cure. [illegible]

Fish Wang. [illegible]

Spermatorrhoea. [illegible]

Afflicted Read. [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Diarrhoea and Dysentery. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

Doctor Thomson. [illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage. [illegible]

Hasheesh Candy.



HASHEESH CANDY,
THE EASTERN
Punjah of Enchantment,
ORIENTAL EXHILIRANT AND NERVINE COMPOUND.
[illegible]
Afflicted Sufferers,
TRY IT.
[illegible] after Pleasure and the Marvellous,
TRY IT.
[illegible] SCOVILLE, 78 Randolph-st., Chicago.
[illegible]
PUNJAH WALLAH COMPANY,
[illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.
GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,
BUT
"ROBACK'S ARE BETTER."
Roback's Stomach Bitters.
Roback's Stomach Bitters.
Roback's Stomach Bitters.
Used by Everybody.
Used by Everybody.
Used by Everybody.
Used by Everybody.
all Bilious Diseases.
all Bilious Diseases.
all Bilious Diseases.
all Bilious Diseases.
The best Tonic in the World.
The best Tonic in the World.
The best Tonic in the World.
The best Tonic in the World.
[illegible] W. ROBACK, Proprietor, Cin. O.

Educational.

THE SUMMER TERM OF RA[illegible] [illegible]

MR. N. P. WILLIS IS PREPARED to receive a few ADDITIONAL PUPILS. [illegible]

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] STANTON & CO.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—April 29.

[illegible]

CLEARED—April 29.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, April 29, 1864.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, April 29, 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE.

THE MILWAUKEE HARBOR.—The Captain of the bark Cream City, which ran ashore at Milwaukee during the terrible gale on Tuesday night last [illegible]

Another Captain informs the Milwaukee Sentinel [illegible]

THE STRANDED VESSELS.—A gang of men were at work on Thursday [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical Notices.

Cherokee Cure.

[illegible]

Health of the Mines.

[illegible]

Water Cure.

[illegible]

Fish Wang.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

Afflicted Read.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Diarrhoea and Dysentery

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson.

[illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Hasheesh Candy.



HASHEESH CANDY,

THE EASTERN

Elixir of Enchantment,

ORIENTAL EXHILIRANT AND NERVINE COMPOUND.

[illegible]

Afflicted Sufferers,

TRY IT.

Those that Pleasure and the Marvellous,

TRY IT.

[illegible]

GUNJAH WALLAH COMPANY,

[illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S ARE BETTER."

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Used by Everybody.

Used by Everybody.

Used by Everybody.

Used by Everybody.

For all Bilious Diseases.

For all Bilious Diseases.

For all Bilious Diseases.

For all Bilious Diseases.

The best Tonic in the World.

The best Tonic in the World.

The best Tonic in the World.

The best Tonic in the World.

C. W. ROBACK, Proprietor, Cin. O.

Miscellaneous.

ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTICED by everybody in all things. [illegible] "Jayne's Expectorant," [illegible]

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; F. & H. M. HOOKER; LORD & SMITH; BURNHAM & SMITH, and by Druggists everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN [illegible]

Educational.

SUMMER TERM OF BA[illegible]

[illegible]

GOODRICH'S LAKE S[illegible] LINE.

PLANET.

CAPT. GEO. WILKINS,

[illegible]

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 1st, AT 7 P. M.

[illegible]

S. F. WILLIS IS PRE-[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO [illegible]

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—The Notes of the CITY BANK OF OTTAWA Are redeemed at the counter of this Bank in Legal Tender Notes at par. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.

E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $200,000

JAS. S. BOWER, President.

AMOS T. HALL, Vice President.

IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

27 Congress street, Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES. ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks. Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of Mar. A. D. 1864.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

S. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, in the county of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1864.

[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 236.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY.

Office, No. 26 Pine street, opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury Building.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

This Company with a paid up capital of a HALF MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to transact a Banking, Trust, Agency and Commission Business,

And to receive the accounts of WESTERN BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and others on favorable terms.

ALSO—DEPOSITS upon interest, subject to sight or drafts, and will give particular attention to the collection, negotiation and disposal of SPECIE and SECURITIES of every description, and EXCHANGE. Also, receive PRODUCE on consignment, for shipment, sale or otherwise, and merchandise to be stored, sold or forwarded, upon all of which, on their receipt, CASH ADVANCES will be made and insurance obtained.

The special attention of merchants throughout the West is called to the supplying of a great want, in the establishment of this Company by the parties who are engaged in it—comprising the best merchants in the City of New York, and giving a degree of security second to no Institution incorporated.

All business will receive prompt attention and every exertion made by active business men comprising the direction, to give entire satisfaction.

REFERENCE IN CHICAGO:

J. H. DUNHAM, Esq.

E. A. SMITH, President M. S. L. & T. Company.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.

THEODORE CRANE, Pres.

F. J. OGDEN, Sec.

Commission Merchants

BUCK & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL, C. E.

Refer to Messrs. A. W. Ogilvy & Co., Montreal; Mr. L. S. Hammond, Banker, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

HARMON & DURKEE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Commercial Brokers, 81 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

30 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions consigned to Lincoln, Gilbert & Co., New York, and Shepard, Gilbert & Co., St. Louis.

SAMUEL SHACKFORD,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 5 Board of Trade Building.........CHICAGO, ILL.

OBER, ATWATER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

9 Natchez street, New Orleans, La.

ALBERT G. OBER & FRANK D. ATWATER, New Orleans.

E. P. OBER & Co., St. Louis.

GEORGE M. HOW

(Late SHACKFORD & HOW,)

Commission Merchant

OFFICE No. 1, 46 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

Prompt personal attention paid to the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Hides, Live Stock, &c., Liberal advances made. Refer to the principal merchants and bankers of the city.

Lead Works.

B. A.

Fahnestock's Son & Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S

STRICTLY

PURE WHITE LEAD.

TO PREVENT IMPOSITION, our Pure White Lead in addition to the usual brand, in future will bear the following on the opposite end:

PENN'A. LEAD WORKS. 1844. ESTABLISHED.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.

Gold Companies.

BLACK HAWK

GOLD MINING CO.

Mines—Bobtail, Gregory, &c., Lodes, Gilpin County, Colorado.

Capital, 50,000 Shares $100 each.

TRUSTEES:

F. H. JUDD, New York.

W. L. LEE, Colorado.

ANTHONY ARNOUX, New York.

GEO. BLISS, Jr., New York.

O. W. CHILDS, New York.

C. S. WILLIAMS, New York.

J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.

LEONARD SWETT, Washington.

CALVIN PEASE, Chicago.

PRESIDENT—F. H. JUDD.

VICE-PRESIDENT—W. L. LEE.

TREASURER—WALTER E. LAWTON.

SECRETARY—D. LITTLEJOHN.

COUNSEL—JOHN S. WOODWARD.

GENERAL DIRECTOR—MYLO LEE.

Office, No. 25 Cliff Street, New York.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

Mines, Briggs and Gregory Lodes, Gilpin Co., Colorado.

Capital 10,000 Shares, $100 Each.

TRUSTEES:

J. SMITH BRIGGS	Colorado.
GEORGE M. PULLMAN	Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX	New York.
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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

A VISION OF THE CHIEF EDITOR,

OR

A Song for "The Times."

Air—"The Good St. Anthony."

Oh, the Devil he sate in his chair one day—
In his chair sate the Devil one day, feeling good,
And his eyes goggled out in a wonderful way,
As eyes will goggle that see all they would.
So he wriggled his tail and he kissed at his hoof—
At his cloven hoof he tried to kiss;
And he grinned at the sparks that shone on the roof,
And he grinned at the coals that paved his bliss.

For the Devil had seen the best thing that day,
That ever had given his Majesty joy;
'Twas fresher to him than the new-mown hay,
'Twas sweeter to him than the new-born boy.
And there shone such a gleam in his Majesty's eye,
That his subjects of every sect understood,
He was never so pleased and they couldn't tell why,
But he smiled like the very "Phernandiwud."

So they gathered around from far and near,
To hear what it was, they gathered around,
But the devil a word, 'pon my soul, could they hear,
The jealous old dog wouldn't utter a sound.
For the Devil well knew, if he told them too,
'Twould make them all as happy as he;
And then all hell would be filled with ju-
All hell would be filled with jubilee.

So they hied everywhere with the speed of the wind,
To learn what had goggled his Majesty's eye.
And they gathered the meanest and things they could find,
For his Majesty's taste to cater and vie.
And they brought him the lash that Lee did use,
When none but himself would whip the ——,
And he whipped her, himself, whom he couldn't seduce.
"Aha!" said he, and he smiled—the knave.

He smiled at the lash, as if he would say,
"That is not so bad," but they all understood
'Twas something else he had seen that day,
Made him smile like the very "Phernandiwud."
And still the Devil he sat in his chair,
In his chair he sat, that day, feeling good;
And still his green eyes did goggle and glare,
As the devil's eyes will when they've seen all they would.

Then they brought him a drop of the blood that passed,
The blood that passed from a soldier's vein,
Who had bravely fought and surrendered at last,
To be as a prisoner basely slain.
Ho! the Devil was pleased and says he "that is good
But compared with the other 'tis not worth a d—n,"
So instead of the smile of Phernandiwud
He merely smirked—like Vallandigham.

But it nearly made his Majesty grin,
When they brought him the New York World and News—
Cincinnati Inquirer—he tried to keep in—
Detroit Free Press—he could hardly refuse.
But what made him wriggle from head to heel,
With feelings that couldn't be told in rhymes,
And feasted his green goggle-eyes like a meal,
What else could it be?—The Chicago Times.

Oh! he loved its sneer for the good and true,
Who would neither own nor see a slave;
Its sneer at all who dare and do—
Its devilish sneer at the true and the brave.
And there was one particular sneer
That always kindled his Majesty's glee—
As he saw it there every day in the year,
Its own sneer at "God and humanity."

When they showed him the Times, so wide he grinned,
That off from his tongue a package let fall.
The devils they picked it up and scanned—
They picked it up and they scanned it all.
They scanned it all in their devilish way,
Saying, "Who thought S—— the whole could borrow?
What drops from the Devil's own mouth to-day?"
Lo! 'tis the Chicago Times of to-morrow!

Then the devils all gathered around that day,
They gathered around their chief, feeling good;
And their eyes goggled out in a wonderful way,
As devil's eyes will when they've seen all they would.
They had read the Times through and subscribed for it too,
And it made them all as happy as he,
And then all hell rang out with a ju-
All hell rang out with a jubilee.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Speech of Hon. H. G. Stebbins.

The eloquent and convincing speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 19th inst., by Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, of the 1st district of New York, is published in full in the Globe of Saturday last. Mr. Stebbins, as many of our readers know, is of the well known banking house of McAllister & Stebbins. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat, over Richard G. McCormick, (Union,) but has from the first stood by the Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Mr. Stebbins began with a statement that the preservation of the credit of the country demands the establishment of a system of taxation sufficiently broad to meet its requirements during and after the war, and proceeded to show that the war has thus far cost the people but a little over three fifths of the increase of their wealth for the past three years. This increase is admitted to have been $2,400,000,000 since 1861; while the expenses of the war have only reached $1,600,000,000. Here, then, (said Mr. Stebbins,) we have the remarkable fact that this war has been conducted upon a scale unknown for its magnitude in the history of nations, at a cost per annum less than the aggregate profits of the industrial pursuits of the country, leaving wholly unimpaired its vast fund of accumulated wealth. Mr. Stebbins verified these statements by the production of numerous statistics.

Contending, therefore, that the war thus far has been of no vital injury to the people of the free States—that it has not diminished its resources a single dollar, and that so long as it is conducted by and within themselves it will only tend to develop their immense resources, and be the means of exhibiting in a degree that nothing else could have done the overwhelming power of the nation, he proceeded to show that wars do not necessarily impair the means of future production, citing the history of the debt of England as an illustration. The bill now before Congress to raise a revenue equal to fifty per cent of the Government's requirements he regarded as but a part of the great chain which is to be forged by this Congress to hold the nation together; and in this connection he remarked:

"A bill which shall strike down that part of our foreign commerce which fills the land with extravagant luxuries of the Old World should speedily follow this one. It should also establish a tariff of duties so high on other articles that every part of our manufacturing industry will spring into active and vigorous life. We Americans should live within ourselves during the continuance of this war, and sell what products we may have for gold, and we should maintain this attitude and continue this policy until the great problem of our national existence is finally and forever solved."

STOPPING IMPORTATIONS.

Alluding incidentally to the lack of sympathy from France and England which we have experienced, Mr. Stebbins added:

"Their policy has already destroyed or rendered useless the greatest commercial marine in the world. All the injuries they could inflict have been inflicted. Let us, labor hereafter only for the certain re-establishment of the American Union upon a basis as broad and as long as this continent, so that we may 'establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' Make your legislation conform to this idea, and see what a splendid spectacle the American people will present to the world. Prohibit the exportation of every dollar of gold and silver, of every bushel of grain, of every pound of beef and pork or adopt the policy of a prohibitory tariff, and thus announce to mankind in every part of the globe that America will perpetuate her great principles throughout all time; and that, until the question is to her power and right to do so is definitely settled, she will draw the resources for the contest in which she is engaged from her own broad domain, and from the inexhaustible treasury of her own prosperous people; that she will hold no intercourse with foreign nations until after the war, none whatever. Sir, such a course would secure a triumphant success to the American arms, to American industry in its multifarious branches, and render us forever independent of the world."

Quoting from Macaulay to show the origin and growth of the public debt of England, and from McCullough to prove the increase of the British customs revenue, he illustrated the ability of the United States to establish its national credit upon a firm foundation. He argued that the tax law should produce $300,000,000 a year, and that it could produce $400,000,000 without injury to the interests of the country or its people. To this wise and effective legislation he added the aid of the national currency system, which he warmly approved. Concerning the State banks he spoke as follows:

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

"But, sir, in order that the national financial plan shall be all that is expected of it by its friends, it must take the place of the local state banking system entirely. It cannot co-exist with the local state banking system. The two plans working against each other will certainly be destructive of each other, and will involve the country in still larger sacrifices, and inflate to a still greater degree the prices of all the necessaries of life. I allow myself to believe that such a calamity is not to be entailed upon this country, and that the most efficient legislation that can be devised by this Congress will be introduced and adopted to guard the possibility of such a result happening.

"I permit myself to hope that both of these measures are measures of the character I have described, and in the absence of other and better ones I accept them as indispensable to the success of the national cause, and I believe that they will meet and satisfy the public demands."

THE GOLD SPECULATION.

The gold speculation he censured in the following strong terms:

"A tax on the sales of gold, occupying, as gold does, so important a relation to the prices of the commodities in which men deal and which are necessary to the Government, and also to the prices of the necessaries of life, I regard as a highly important measure. It is without doubt the interest of the trading classes, and particularly of those who are speculating largely, to maintain and even advance the price of gold. This trade for all other purposes than the customs, the demand for export, and the legitimate moneyed demands which grow out of men's fears, ought not to be permitted in the face of the great injury it inflicts upon private interests and the increased expenditure it imposes upon the National Government.

"No such tax is included in this bill, for the reason that a bill now lies on the Speaker's table prohibiting all gambling transactions in gold. Should this bill fail to become a law, I would strongly advise the passage of a separate act imposing a heavy tax on sales of gold and sterling exchange as a perfectly legitimate source of revenue. When an extensive speculative traffic in gold is carried on to the extent that it now is, and when the fact that it inflicts wide-spread injury is so incontrovertible, no one can hesitate to admit that the Government to which every kind of business looks for protection has an undoubted right to demand some equivalent for the facilities it affords, and for the damage it sustains. A bill to impose a large tax on sales of gold would not necessarily prevent speculation and gambling. It would demand a compensation in the shape of a tax on all sales other than for money, and on all transactions which proceed from sources regarded by the community as mischievous and illegitimate. If, then, on the passage of such an act the luxury of speculating in gold should be persisted in, the revenues of the Government would be considerably augmented, and this House would at least have the satisfaction of having wrested some portion of the proceeds of this dark traffic and handed it over to the uses of the nation in this gigantic war."

A SUGGESTION.

"The returns of the New York Clearing House show that for a period of many years previous to the war a capital and credit of from twenty-two to twenty-three million dollars was necessary to the daily traffic of that city, or from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty million dollars per week. For the past year these figures have been constantly increasing as prices advanced until they now amount to one hundred and fifteen million dollars daily, or nearly seven hundred million dollars per week!

"Does not this suggest a method of taxation by which a small percentage, almost inappreciable in size, would result in an aggregate sum of such magnitude as to cause the abrogation of every other species of tax? Would not such a tax fall equally upon all classes of our fellow citizens just in proportion to their business, and should we not pay to the government a fair consideration for the privileges of the traffic which it thus secures?

THE PRICE OF GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Sir, permit me to show to this House, and to the merciless gamblers of the great city of New York, who sound the key-note to the speculators of the interior, the difference between their conduct and the conduct of the English people in a time so precisely similar. Gold, regarded as the standard by which price is to be measured, and which has been held in this country and continues to be held at from seventy to ninety per cent premium for paper, remained in the English markets at only a fraction above par for some years after the war broke out. It rose above twenty-five per cent for only three years after 1811. In two of these three years it reached thirty per cent. For one year and one-quarter of that time it touched thirty-six per cent; and only for a period of five months of that time—namely, from November, 1812, to March, 1813—did it rise as high as forty-one and a quarter per cent. Contrast this with the prices ranging from seventy-one and a half to eighty-seven per cent in the United States. Make the contrast, bearing in mind the thirty per cent more population in the United States than in Great Britain, thirty per cent more products and one hundred and ten per cent more annual accumulation of wealth; and bearing in mind our boundless future, based upon those principles of civil liberty that under the Divine Will have constituted this nation—a nation destined to cover this continent—to be numbered by hundreds of millions of population, braced and banded together by the broadest and most extensively diffused intelligence, by the widest and most comprehensive industry, by a policy of limitless internal improvement, the whole forged and welded into a consolidated nationality, regulated by the sovereign will of the people.

THE REMEDY FOR INFLATED PRICES.

"Mr. Speaker, the country is in a blaze of speculative excitement unknown for its magnitude in the history of the world. Various reasons are assigned for its formidable and rapid growth. I do not propose to enumerate them, or attempt the refutation of the theories which are daily and hourly offered and discussed; I respectfully tender my own opinion to the consideration of the House, bearing as it does directly upon the subject-matter of the bill. Under the apprehensions that have been generated by the enemies of the country, both at home and abroad, and the absence of direct taxation, the common impulse has been to get rid of the currency of the country. Thus every man and woman in the nation seeks to own something that cannot perish. The manufacturer buys and fills his factory with the raw material; the merchant his warerooms with the merchandise with which he is familiar; the capitalist his trunk with bonds, mortgages and stocks; while the speculator, watching the advancing tendency of all kinds of securities, uses his credit to its utmost tension, trades to the extent of millions in local stocks, securities and commodities of the country. The rapid fortunes which have been made by the bold pioneers in this great game of hazard has stimulated the cupidity of the whole community. But few men are, to-day, disinterested spectators of this wonderful mania. Prices have steadily and rapidly advanced for more than two and a half years.

"It is impossible for this state of things to continue without ruin to the people and destruction to the Government. This fact is so transparent that it needs no argument to prove it. The advance in the prices of the necessaries of life must be arrested; a limitation must be fixed to the public expenditure; and this can only be done by diminishing the volume of currency and checking further expansion. This tax bill, in my opinion, should be passed at an early day. The country cannot afford to bear it discussed in its multifarious details for any length of time. It requires the law, and the relief it will give. It also requires, and, in my opinion, should demand of Congress a reduction of the volume of currency. When this House shall have passed the tax and tariff bills, the gold bill, or the bill to prevent gambling in gold—when it shall have added to these measures one limiting the circulation of paper money to the issues of the National Banks by the imposition of a tax upon local State bank circulation, I believe in my soul that this Congress will have deserved and will receive the blessings of the people of the United States and of the world."

THE REBEL PRESS.

Affairs in Joe Johnston's Army—Arrest of a Spy—The French Tobacco—Siege of Charleston—Deserters.

We have received the Richmond Enquirer of the 19th inst., from which we extract the following news from different portions of the bogus Government:

AFFAIRS IN JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

A correspondent, under date of April 17th, writes as follows:

The health of the men in Gen. Johnston's army was never so good. Indeed, the hospitals here and in the towns in the Southwest are nearly all emptied, and the surgeons repose in otium cum dignitate, and if stationery were not so scarce might have the leisure to prepare valuable theses out of the results of their active and laborious campaigns. Gen. Johnston's liberal system of granting furloughs has worked admirably. The furloughed men are rapidly returning, greatly improved in vigor, in health and spirits, and many of them bring recruits.

The young men who are reaching the military age are rapidly joining their brothers and comrades in the army. It is an interesting and animating spectacle to witness the hilarity, pride and hopefulness which characterize and designate the minds of sturdy, rosy-faced, unbrowned young warriors, whom you meet everywhere, "going to the front," from those who, either voluntarily, or from necessity, have to remain behind, or even from those who are going home on short furloughs.

There will be little difficulty in feeding Johnston's and Polk's army in this country, and of sending a surplus to your Virginia army, if the government will infuse a little more vigor and activity into the transportation department. West Alabama and East Mississippi alone can supply the whole Confederacy with corn, and nearly with pork. But you in Virginia must see to the forwarding it.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPY—IMPORTANT PAPERS FOUND UPON HIM.

A dashing young fellow, calling himself Dr. L. Lugo, who has recently cut quite a fine figure in fashionable and official circles in this city, was arrested on Saturday morning last, in Tappahannock, Essex county, while en route for the North, with lots of plans and drawings of bright particular spots in the Confederacy, and doubtless a memory well stuffed with the latest "semi-official" information relating to the movements of Confederate troops. The arrest was made by detective John Reece, who, with others of the Confederate Police Department, had for some time past been in close and anxious pursuit of him. He has successfully evaded the maneuvres and combinations of the whole department, begun about three weeks ago, when suspicion first fell upon him, and the department very naturally felt pretty sore about it.

On Friday night last, about half-past ten o'clock, Detective Reece set out on horseback for Essex county, fell in with a member of the Maryland Line, who volunteered for "a little scout," and took him along to Tappahannock. Here they encountered on the following morning the identical Dr. Lugo, on his way to the ferry, and, although the officer had never seen him before in his life, he relied on his "points" and took him prisoner. Lugo attempted to get away and played very indignant, but the cool assurance on the part of Reece and his friend, that he would get shot certain if he didn't submit, soon settled him, and he accompanied them back to Sandy's Hotel, the Exchange of Tappahannock. He was then taken to a private room, where he was quietly informed that it was "the fate of war" that he should be stripped, and stripped he was, in spite of protests and the most magnificent indignation. In the midst of this display he alluded to his high and well known character in the city of Richmond, acquaintance with the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and sundry other dignitaries he had visited while here.

In his pockets were found various papers, in which he is represented as a Prussian, though it seems he is an Italian; a small card bearing the name of a member of Congress, who had innocently vouched for him to gain a passport in the days of his glory; also a card of a young Confederate Captain, in whose society he had passed some time in Richmond, and at whose fashionable wedding some time ago he is said to have figured; then there was a small bundle of papers, about six inches long and two and a half in breadth, containing drawings of different rivers, showing where certain torpedoes were placed; a paper containing the names and descriptions of all the different batteries and points of Charleston harbor, and then an elaborate drawing of some other work or works, the meaning of which he did not explain, and the officers could not make out.

There was also a sheet of paper, with the heading, in print, "War Department, Confederate States of America." At the bottom of the page was the signature, "James A. Seddon, Secretary of War." The intermediate space was blank, but evidently contained writing, but it was erased by some chemical process. Reece accused him of this, but he denied it, and said he had only obtained the same to get a lithograph of it. "That is a poor excuse," said Reece.

The paper he produced upon being arrested was a pass from the Secretary of the Navy, giving him permission to pass at will in all parts of the Confederacy. The officer found upon him also, a pass to cross the lines, one of the kind usually issued for that purpose.

The search being over and the Doctor's toilet re-arranged, he was taken to King William Court House, where he was furnished with comfortable lodgings, and on Sunday was brought to Richmond. He is now in Castle Thunder, awaiting examination.

Lugo is apparently about twenty-four years of age, is slender, but well built, and of free and prepossessing appearance.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

The French tobacco stored in this city, and which will soon be shipped to Europe, consists of between seven and eight thousand hogsheads, all of which is of fine quality, and worth several millions of dollars. To transport it away at once, will require seven or eight ships, and it is said that the requisite number will be at City Point in a day or two. The quiet manner in which the Yankee Government backed down from its refusal to permit this tobacco to pass the blockade, shows the stamina of Yankee pluck before the expressed demands of France, and testifies with equal force to the cave-in policy of that same nation upon any emergency wherever the opposing power has pluck enough itself to pursue its demands with even decent persistency.

It has been the custom of the French Government to purchase two years' supply of tobacco at a time, and keep always two years' supply ahead. The last supply was evidently giving out, and as tobacco is one of the necessaries of a Frenchman's existence, it would hardly have been wise, or even judiciously brave for the Yankee Government to have stuck to its determination of prohibiting its exportation from Richmond. The Confederate Government gains by the operation the export duties, and maintains its prestige for fair dealing.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.—The enemy kept up a brisk fire upon the city Thursday, firing between forty and fifty shells. About one o'clock a Parrott shell shell entered the roof of Alexander Duncan's work-shop, at the foot of Hasell street, struck on the anvil and bursted. Two young men and a negro boy were standing by the anvil at the time of the explosion. The two white men escaped uninjured. The negro boy, named Aaron, belonging to Mrs. Heath, was struck on the shoulder and the left arm broken. He also received several severe bruises on the head. It is believed that amputation of the arm will be necessary.

Between thirty and forty shells have been fired at Fort Sumter since our last, most of which struck, but did no damage.

The enemy were again busy at the "Swamp Angel" on Thursday. There was no change in the fleet.—Mercury.

YANKEE DESERTERS.

The records at Castle Thunder give strange evidence concerning the remarkably fine spirit of the Yankee army in Virginia. Within the last few weeks nearly a hundred deserters from Grant have passed over the line and come asking asylum in the bosom of the Rebellion. For the last few days they have been particularly persevering in getting to Richmond ahead of time, unwilling to wait for Grant and stand the chances of being put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and in no little danger. It is becoming a customary sight to see squads of five, six, eight or ten per day, marching up to Gen. Winder's office under guard, but seeming as gay and glad as if they were in their best luck and with the best prospects in the world.

OUR IRON CLAD NAVY.

Report of Commodore John Rogers—The Ironsides and the Monitor Class.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to reply to your letter in regard to armored vessels, that there are two classes of iron-clad vessels-of-war in use, in which two different principles are involved; these classes have each their peculiar defects and advantages. I refer to the Ironside class and the Monitor class.

In the Ironside class the hull of a wooden man-of-war, as constructed for general purposes, is clad with iron. It is true some modification of shape and increase of size is required to meet the additional weight which she has to carry, but still the essentials she is a vessel of the ordinary model; she has the advantage of ample quarters for her crew, with free access to her deck in storms; with natural ventilation; with abundance of light; with numerous guns, giving her a rapidity of fire most valuable in a monitor, and essential in battering forts; and she is as able to carry canvass as other men-of-war.

The Monitor class, as far as I know, is new. If I understand the idea, it is to cut off all the surface above the water except that which may be necessary to flotation, and to carry the guns in a revolving turret, or turrets, near the center of motion, supported upon the keel and kelsons.

The plans upon which Mr. Ericsson has worked out this idea of his may be modified by further experience; but the idea itself will be employed while iron-clad vessels are used in warfare.

It has these advantages:

The monitor has the least possible surface to be plated, and therefore takes the least possible tonnage to float armor of a given thickness; or with a given tunnage allows the greatest possible thickness of armor, and consequently the greatest possible impenetrability. The ability to carry armor is proportionate to the tunnage, but the monitor of 844 tuns has actually thicker plating than the Ironsides of 3,480 tuns, and than the Warrior of 6,100 tuns; and yet the Ironsides and the Warrior have only the middle portion of their hulls plated, their ends being merely of wood without armor.

The guns of the monitors near the centre of motion are supported upon the keel and kelsons, and borne by the depth of water under them, and carried by the whole strength of the hull.

In monitors heavier guns are therefore practicable than can ever be carried in broadside out upon the ribs of a ship.

In the monitors concentration of guns and armor is the object sought.

In them the plating is compressed into inches of elevation; while in the Ironsides class it extended over feet; and the comparatively numerous guns distributed over the decks of the Ironsides class are molded into a few larger ones in the turrets of the monitors.

When the power is required in the individual weapons, enough to crush and pierce the side of an adversary at a single blow, the most formidable artillery must be employed; and fifteen-inch guns are the most formidable, which, so far, we have tried: but no vessel of the Ironsides class can carry these guns; and the monitors actually do carry them.

If target experiments are reliable, a shot from the fifteen-inch gun will crush in the sides of any vessel of the Ironsides class in Europe or America. A single well-planted blow would sink either the Warrior, Gloire, Magenta, Minotaur or Bellerophon.

The Dictator, of 3,000 tons, has armor thick enough, I believe, to withstand fifteen-inch guns.

The objections to the Monitor class, such as I have seen in use, are from fewness of guns, the lack of rapidity of fire in battering forts, or wooden vessels, the loss of accommodation from dispensing with the upper deck, or decks; the greater unhealthiness from dampness, and from confinement below in even a moderate sea; from the loss of light; and from depending on blowers driven by steam, for ventilation.

The monitors are slower than their steam-power would seem to promise. In all of them the slip of their screws is excessive. This I attribute to the overhang, which, if a source of strength in action, from its use as a ram, and from its protecting the propeller and rudder, is a source of weakness and strain at sea.

The overhang has the advantage of keeping the vessel very steady; she can not roll with the winglike protections holding up her sides, nor pitch, nor send with the immense flat surface of the overhang to resist those motions; but as the monitor is slower than other vessels of like tunnage and power, it must be presumed that the difference of shape makes the difference of speed; and the overhang constitutes the sole difference of shape.

If ordinary vessels can endure the pitching and sending motions, it may be inferred that the monitors can endure them.

If ordinary vessels can have their rams below water, so may the monitors: nor is it necessary to equality, that the rudder and propeller of the monitor should be better protected, than those of our competitors.

The monitor model rolls very little, and is extremely easy in a sea way. In a gale of wind, it was found on board the Monitor Weehawken, that while her companion, the wooden steamer Iroquois (deemed a very perfect model) had a very excessive violent motion—so violent, indeed, that no one could stand upon her decks without the assistance of life lines—the Weehawken had so little motion that a bottle of claret stood for an hour upon its narrow base on the dinner table in the cabin, where it was put away.

I do not consider the lowness of Monitors in the water a source of unsafeness. They start to sea with sufficient buoyancy, and, by the consumption of coal and provisions they hourly grow lighter. Anything lighter than water will float upon it; and, however deeply buried, while lighter than water, it must come to the surface; but effectual means must be used to keep the vessel tight, for any considerable accumulation of water in the hull will sink her which is true also of ships generally.

The casemated vessels—such as the Ironsides—are not safer than Monitors, are more comfortable, and therefore probably more healthy; with greater facilities for carrying canvass than the Monitor class seems to admit of.

To sum up my conclusions, I think that the Monitor class and the Ironsides class are different weapons, each having its peculiar advantages—both needed to an iron-clad navy—both needed in war; but that, when the Monitor class measures its strength against the Ironsides class, with vessels of equal size, the Monitor class will overpower the Ironsides class; and, indeed, a single Monitor will capture many casemated vessels of no greater individual size or speed; and as vessels find their natural antagonists in forts, it must be considered that upon the whole the Monitor principle contains the most successful elements for plating vessels for war purposes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROGERS, Commodore U. S. N.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy.

Gubernatorial Canvass—Gen. Oglesby.

[From the Decatur Chronicle.]

We have been permitted to read a private letter from our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. R. J. Oglesby, to a friend in this city, and are permitted to take therefrom the following extracts:

"I have, in reply to many letters received here asking me to become a candidate for Governor, said, that if the general convention to meet at Springfield on the 25th day of May next, shall consider it prudent to nominate me for the position, I shall accept the nomination."

He also says:

"I will not in any event, be a candidate for Congress for our district, nor for the State at large, and will thank you to so state to my friends."

"The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution to remove the tax on knowledge, as applied to the import on book and newspaper material."—Tribune.

Our neighbor is mistaken. The joint resolution as passed by the Senate simply exempts printing paper from the additional duty of fifty per cent. But as none is imported and the present duty and price of gold, it is difficult to see how "Knowledge" is benefitted by the exemption.—Journal.

We acknowledge the mistake. You state the case correctly. 'Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true, that the prohibitory tariff on print-ing paper remains in full force.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

50 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

LUMBER!

"Old Stock and New Receipts."

Ten Million on hand, and to be received, for sale LOW by cargo or retail.

Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, &c.,

In constant supply, of the best quality, and as cheap as any other man.

Railroad Track and other Facilities

For accommodating our customers.

Charles street, West Side, Second Yard south of Van Buren Street Bridge, opposite Chicago and St. Louis Freight Depot.

HOWARD & CHASE.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1864.

PAYABLE ONLY IN LEGAL TENDER OR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, April 28th, 1864.

The Board of Public Works have assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents, or assessments, for the six months commencing May 1st, 1864, and ending November 1st, 1864, the same are hereby declared to be due and payable on the 1st day of May next.

By the requirements of the revised City Charter, the water tax is assessed on all lots of land which abut any street, alley or public ground in which there is laid the water pipes [illegible]

On the water assessments on lots where the water is used there is a discount of twenty per cent will be made if the same is paid during May.

J. G. GINDELE,

FRED. LETZ,

D. J. BOSS,

Board of Public Works.

ADAMS' EXTENSION

GRAINING MACHINE

AND

VENEER MANUFACTORY,

84 Dearborn Street.

Grainers, House Painters, Cabinet Makers, Furniture Dealers are invited to call at my Factory, where they will find, in connection with my Extension Machine, a large variety of Patterns of Oak, Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany. Plates put up to order, [illegible]

Also, a full assortment of those beautiful Veneers made by machinery, of Walnut, Mahogany and Rosewood at $15.00 per 100. These Veneers can be laid and finished at one-fourth the cost of Wood Veneers. Territory for sale in County, Town, and Shop Rights.

ROBERT S. ADAMS.

U. S. NAVEL RENDEZVOUS,

CHICAGO, April 13, 1864.

By order of Provost Marshal General, enlistments in the Naval service at a Naval Rendezvous, and duly reported by the Commanding Officer thereof for credit, will entitle the district to credit on its quota.

JOHN D. HARTY,

Acting Volunteer Lieut. U. S. Navy, Commanding Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

Good Recruiting Agents are wanted in

Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota,

To whom good pay will be given. Government bounty is now paid to Naval recruits, and men are received for one, two and three years.

DRAFTED MEN

Can select the Navy if they desire.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOYDELL'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE, comprising 100 plates, with a page of letter press to each plate. Unbound $100

[illegible]

INDIAN GALLERY. 3 vols. ....

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. 4 vols. ....

AUDUBON'S WORKS. 16 vols. ....

The above beautifully illustrated works sold only to subscribers. For particulars address the undersigned, through the Chicago Post Office, Box 1523.

E. G. MYGATT, Agent for the Northwest.

SPLENDID TREES & PLANTS,

Including 5,000 fine Peach, from the East, Crawfords and others, in perfect order, 1st and 2d sizes, $10 to $12 per 100.

5,000 1st class standard Pear, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Virgalieu, &c. Also Dwarfs.

500 extra Peach on Plum $6 dozen.

5,000 each Catawba, Concord, Delaware Grapes, strong, one and two year. Also

Evergreens, Shade Trees, Roots, Shrubs, Dahlias, Verbenas, Japan Lilies, &c.,

With 10,000 2d class Apple, good named sorts, will be sold very low to clear the ground.

5,000 each Osage Orange and Honey Locust, strong plants, for hedging, $10 per 1,000.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILL.

F. K. PHOENIX.

CATTLE! CATTLE! CATTLE!!

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be opened at the Office of the Commissary of Subsistence, [illegible] Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa., at 12 M., FOR BEEF CATTLE, to be delivered in that city. [illegible]

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, and the parties bidding must be present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The Cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Commissary.

Payments to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one-fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract.

A. L. CARLETON,

Captain and C. S. V. S.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAIGNE

The Royal Wine of England.

A limited quantity of this superior Wine has been secured for the undersigned, and the first shipment of 500 cases has arrived, by the steamship Olympus, direct from the cellars of the well-known house of

Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO.,

At Epernay, France. The present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS, payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.

The superior quality of this Wine is guaranteed, and it is offered with confidence of the approval of connoisseurs. Orders for one or more cases may be forwarded, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned.

W. M. BENNY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer,

No. 7 BROAD street, near Wall, New York.

BAGS, BAGGING, &c.

TALEF & BREWER,

No. 78 Pearl street, New York, offer for sale

[illegible]

THE HARD RUBBER TRUSS

ESTABLISHMENT, 128 South Clark street.

J. B. KENDALL, Manager.

The HARD RUBBER TRUSS is made, and superior, to all others, in that the spiral spring covered by HARD RUBBER will never break, rust nor chafe; can be made stiff or limber; will cure hernia of years standing; does not injure the cord; always clean and good as new, and requires no straps. Pamphlets sent free. References from the most eminent surgeons given.

Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c. Post Office Box 4365.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—The following unclaimed Railroad Freight will be sold for charges, at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S, on MONDAY, MAY 16th, unless sooner called for and charges paid:

G. W. Powmas, 1 water wheel; B. Loquor, 1 box; W. Corbett, 5 boxes and 1 s. machine stand; Mrs. G. H. Sackett, 1 box; D. Pyer, 1 box and 1 keg; C. Voller, 1 trunk; P. O'Connor, 1 trunk; L. Kipling, 1 boxed scales; H. B. Fenton, 1 box; H. W. Wood, 1 box; Olmsted & Deneman, 1 wagon, harness and trunk; P. Green, 1 brl; M. Carpenter, 1 brl; M. Bulling, 1 box and 1 chest; S. A. Gill, 1 bundle; [illegible] 1 table, 1 c. board and 1 b. stead; H. F. Trumbull, 2 [illegible]

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

22 S. Water street.

WHAT EVERY HOUSEKEEPER NEEDS.

Brabyn's Piano and Furniture Polish,

For Polishing, Reviving and Cleaning all kinds of varnished surfaces, giving a superior polish. It can be used on Pianos, Melodeons, all kinds of Furniture, Enameled Clocks, Patent Leather, Oil Paintings, in fact any article having a Varnished or Oiled surface.

Price, 50 Cents per Bottle.

Sent to any part of the city on receipt of price, with name, number and street. Address E. MONTIS, Agent for Chicago.

IRON WIRE.

FARRAR, FOLLETT & CO.,

Proprietors of the

SHAWMUT IRON WORKS,

BOSTON, MASS.

Having the most complete and extensive facilities for the manufacture of all grades of Iron Wire, Telegraph Wire, &c., can offer inducements to purchasers of wire, both as to quality and price, equal to any establishment in the country. Also, extensive importers of Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, &c.

CANCERS CURED.

DR. W. F. SPENCER.

Having lately arrived from the East, has taken rooms at No. 183 East Washington street, where he is prepared to treat all cases of

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,

Without the use of the knife. Having, in addition to his own, the knowledge and EXPERIENCE of the celebrated Dr. REYNOLDS, of New Orleans, he feels confident of being successful where others have failed. Dr. Spencer has also a certain cure for NEURALGIA, which has never been known to fail.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago are hereby notified that the

Annual Election of Directors,

Will take place at the office of the Company, May 2, 1864, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WM. E. ROLLO, Sec'y.

1000 BBLS. FRESH GROUND

Akron Cement

AND

600 Barrels SALT,

For sale by GIBSON & CHASE.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. STAFFORD, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the United States Government, which are furnished free to soldiers. [illegible] Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for pamphlets.

P. O. Box 2705.

300 BBLS. CHOICE VARIETIES NEW YORK STATE APPLES

JUST ARRIVED,

And for sale in lots to suit purchasers by J. M. KINGWILL, 125 South Water street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets over $10,000,000.

O. CRONKHITE, Agent, 47 Clark street, Chicago.

LATH.—Cargo of schooner Wm. Sanderson, about 190,000, now due.

FOR SALE BY

MAGILL & LATHAM,

Corner South Water and Wells street.

CHARLES KUNZ,

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

Will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, &c. [illegible]

To Contractors

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Engineer's office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at Alton, Ill., until MONDAY, May 2d, 1864, for the grading, masonry, bridging and ties of a railroad from Alton to East St. Louis, 22 miles.

A map and profile of the line can be seen at the office in Alton.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, less a reserve of 15 per cent., until the completion of the work, and bids received for one or more sections to be completed by or before August 1st, 1864.

The Company reserve the right of declining any or all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

O. CHANUTE, Chief Engineer.

April 21st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at JACKSONVILLE, Ill., until 3 o'clock P. M., on the TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for completing the Grading, Masonry, Pile-Bridging and Superstructure of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, from Waverly to Jacksonville—a distance of about 22 miles.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and contracts will be awarded for one or more of said sections as may be deemed best.

Profiles, Specifications and all information may be seen at the office of W. B. Kellogg, Chief Engineer at Jacksonville.

Persons proposing for work will please state the amount which they will undertake to complete the work, and those not personally acquainted with the undersigned, are requested to give references as to character and ability.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, less 15 per cent, which will be retained until the completion of the work.

Parties will be advised as soon as practicable by mail of the acceptance or non-acceptance of their propositions, and contracts will be made requiring the commencement of work without delay. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any proposal which may be made.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, Contractor.

Chicago, April 18th, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and Vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all internal work, to be delivered and put up complete, prices named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the Vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or Express Office, for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the Department, but must be properly put on by the contractor, without charge.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS,

Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COM. SUB., NASHVILLE, Tenn., 15th April, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 12 M. on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4,000) head of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

The delivery of the Cattle to take place at Nashville, Tenn., and to commence in twenty days from the closing of the contract, and to continue at the rate of one thousand (1,000) per week, until the contract be completed.

The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchasing weight.

The average weight of the Cattle to be at least eleven hundred and fifty (1,150) pounds gross, and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand (1,000) pounds.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery, by an officer on the part of the Government.

Bulls, cows, stags and heifers will not be received.

The bids will be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be addressed to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn.

Each person, and in case of a firm, every member of the firm, offering a bid, must sign his name to the same in full, and accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the National Government. In addition to the above it is required that each bidder be present to respond to his bid, and be prepared to give a bond, with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Payments will be made in certificates of indebtedness.

FORM OF BID.

I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4,000) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof, in strict accordance with the conditions of the enclosed advertisement, to be delivered at Nashville, Tenn., for the sum of —— per hundred pounds.

I offer as securities to my contract the names of —— of —— county, State of ——.

E. R. HOPKINS,

Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Grading, Masonry and Bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

This work comprises a large amount of sand rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Faribault to the Iowa State line, (97) fifty-seven miles, will be [illegible]

The work on the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not deemed just to its price or to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of Corn or Oats and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, or upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay or Straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained on application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County and State) ——

(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,

Chief Depot Quartermaster,

Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: —— Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .

[Seal.]

[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Legal Notices.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern—Take notice, that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1862, at a sale on that day, held in pursuance of law, of lots and lands, by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for county and state taxes for the year 1861, due said county and state and costs, William F. Fleetwood purchased and received a certificate therefor, the following described real estate, together with the buildings thereon, if any, situate in the County of Cook, in said State of Illinois, [illegible]

WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.

Chicago, April 28, 1864.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern—Take notice, that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1862, at a sale on that day, held in pursuance of law, of lots and lands, by the Treasurer of the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, for the taxes of the year 1861, due said County and state and costs, William F. Fleetwood purchased and received certificate therefor the following real estate, together with the buildings thereon, if any, situate in the County of Cook, to-wit: [illegible]

STANLY H. FLEETWOOD.

Chicago, April 28, 1864.

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice that on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1862, at a sale on that day held in pursuance of law, of lots and lands, by the Treasurer of the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, for County and State Taxes for the year 1861, due said County and State, and costs, William F. Fleetwood purchased and received certificates therefor of the following described real estate, together with the buildings thereon, if any, situate in the County of Cook, [illegible]

WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.

Chicago, April 28, 1864.

Transportation Lines

1864. THE 1864.

Western Transportation Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

Running over the Erie Railway.

The Western Transportation Company are prepared to transport Merchandise, Produce and other property, between Chicago and New York, Boston, and all other Eastern points, and offer to the community and travelling public the following superior facilities, viz: the following

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

ON THE LAKES.

EMPIRE STATE	Capt. H. B. Pheasant.
BADGER STATE	Capt. J. [illegible]
ONEIDA	Capt. [illegible]
PLYMOUTH	Capt. Dickson.
MOHAWK	Capt. J. Langley.
TONAWANDA	Capt. C. A. Langley.
ARIZONA	[illegible]
BUFFALO	Capt. McKee.
POTOMAC	Capt. Gossman.
DACOTAH	Capt. Amarra.
JAY COWEE	Capt. Drake.
NEPTUNE	Capt. Gibson.

FORMING A DAILY LINE BETWEEN

CHICAGO & BUFFALO,

TOUCHING AT

RACINE, MILWAUKEE, MACKINAC, DETROIT AND CLEVELAND.

Connecting as follows, viz:

With the various Railroads leading to and from Chicago, and Mather, Clary & Co.'s St. Louis line of Canal Boats on Illinois Canal.

With Racine & Mississippi Railroad, at Racine.

With LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad, at Milwaukee.

With Cleveland & Mahoning, Cleveland and Pittsburg and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads, at Cleveland.

And with the

ERIE RAILWAY

At Buffalo. And also the Western Transportation Company's Line of Steam and Erie Canal, four of which leave Buffalo and New York daily.

For Contracts and Bills of Lading apply to

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

A. COLEGY, [illegible]

A. H. WARD, 240 Broadway, Agent Erie Railway, New York.

L. S. WOTTEN, 240 Broadway, New York.

JNO. S. DUNLAP, 19 State street, Agent Erie Railway, Boston.

J. C. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany.

E. G. SMITH, [illegible] street, Troy.

E. T. JOHNSON & CO., Cincinnati.

H. C. McDOWELL, Cleveland.

A. E. GODARD, Toledo.

J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit.

J. C. TIBBITTS, Milwaukee.

A. P. DUTTON, Racine.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Buffalo.

J. P. CRUMMY, General Western Passenger Agent.

E. ROWE, Ticket Agent, foot of State street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION Company of Ohio will, the ensuing season of navigation, run their well known Line of first-class Propellers regularly between Chicago and Ogdensburgh, landing at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit, Oswego and Cape Vincent, connecting

AT OGDENSBURGH

With the Northern Railroad for Boston and all points in New England via Vermont Central and Rutland and Burlington routes.

AT CAPE VINCENT

With the Railroad Line to New York.

AT OSWEGO

With the New Oswego Line of thirty five Canal Boats running daily between New York and Oswego.

This Line affords to shippers to and from Boston, Interior New England and New York, the advantage of one transhipment, and for safe transportation of freight and passengers it is unrivalled.

AGENTS.

JOHN HOCKING, 7 State street, Boston.

J. MYERS, 5 Astor House, New York.

O. BREED, 76 Pearl street, New York.

GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh.

J. D. [illegible] Cape Vincent.

CHAS. ALLISON, Oswego.

PELTON & BREED, Cleveland.

WALKER & HAYES, Toledo.

E. K. MATHEWS, Detroit.

G. D. HALE, Milwaukee.

J. H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, first door north of Wells street bridge.

N. J. HOWE,

Office and Docks foot of North Lasalle street.

Medicinal.

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.



CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection,

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and Chronic Diseases, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus, (or Whites in females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Chronic Diseases, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of the price.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Roots, Barks and Leaves.

Cherokee Cure!

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

For full particulars, get a circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Agent, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK,

CHICAGO,

General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER ...... LORD & SMITH,

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At retail by all Druggists in the city and throughout the country.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evil results arising from early abuse and subsequent contamination may be averted, with a rare method of discovering the Spermatorrhoea, pertaining to the marriage state. Sold by Dr. S. A. DAWSON, 166 Bleecker street, New York. Price, 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere. To be had also of F. SCOVILL, 96 Randolph street, Chicago, [illegible] corner Main and Washington streets, Peoria, Ill.

Business Cards.

DE COMEAN & STERLING

30 Broadway, New York,

Importers and Dealers in

SALTED SHEEP SKINS

Splits, Fleshes and Roans.

SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet; VERDIGRIS, Extra dry Bordeaux; HATTERS' LEATHER, BOOK BINDERS' LEATHERS, BOOT AND SHOE LININGS; HOOP SKIRT LEATHER, DYESTUFFS, HATTERS' FURS of various marks and qualities, METALS, TIN PLATES, &c.

FINNEY, LYONS & CO., (Successors to Harding & Hall,) dealers in SHIP CHANDLERY, Groceries and Provisions, Tarred and Manila Cordage, Canvas, Tar, Oakum, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Cordage, Blocks, &c.

162 South Water street, Chicago.

ROBT. L. WOODS & CO.,

Wine Merchants, 24 Exchange Place, N. Y.,

Have always on hand for sale, Port, Madeira, Sherry and Sparkling Wines. Also, Cherry, Hinckney and Imported Cognac Brandies—all of low grades.

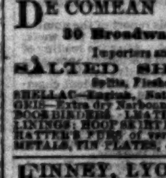
SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.

RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES.

Orders from the country or city, for any quantity promptly filled, at market rates.

Office, 60 Lasalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

93 LAKE ST. CHICAGO

Hostetter's Bitters.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE!

A HEALTHY STOMACH

SECURES THE

HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

AS A

Protective and Curative Medicine

Figures cannot lie. The statistics of the sales of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

during the year 1863, show that this invaluable Stomachic Alterative and Antibilious preparation has attained a popularity never before enjoyed by a proprietary medicine. Starting in 1853 with sales during the year equal to about $[illegible], it has so steadily and rapidly advanced in public favor that the cash receipts of the proprietors and manufacturers for 1863, the tenth year of its success, will reach the enormous sum of $[illegible]. The demand in New York alone is over one thousand dozen per week.

These business statements are given to the world not from any ostentatious motive, but as an evidence of the great sanitary fact that the Bitters meet the wants and the expected fulfillment of the community; that the public belief in their efficacy increases and extends day by day, week by week, year by year; and that those who have proved the value of the article recommend it earnestly in the circles in which they move, and thus give a wider scope to its extraordinary and curative virtues. While the columns of the press give publicity to such general statements of the tendency and operation of this PURE and POWERFUL VEGETABLE ELIXIR, as may be comprehended within the limits of an advertisement, thousands and tens of thousands, who owe health, vigor, appetite, and all physical blessings that render life enjoyable to its effects, are continually advertising it by word of mouth and by their own improved appearance, among all classes of society, and in every portion of the Western world. To these living advertisements, these tangible certificates of the health preserving properties of the Bitters, more than to any other cause, their wonderful popularity is attributable. No limits can be assigned to the ultimate demand for a preparation that thus renders all who use it proselytes and apologists.

One half of the adult population of the civilized world needs HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, because that proportion of them is subject more or less to indigestion. For that complaint, whether it has taken the shape of confirmed dyspepsia, or merely amounts to occasional pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, this agreeable vegetable compound is an absolute specific. Common stimulants aggravate the disease. The practice of liquor as an appetizer before meals is a deadly error in the first place, all spirits sold as beverages are adulterated. An analytic chemist detects active corrosive poison in the best of them. Even if they were free from this objection, an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant is not what the enfeebled stomach requires. In Hostetter's Bitters, Essence of Rye, from which every noxious element has been discharged by a special process, is present as a component. But this article, mild and genial as it is, could not of itself cure or even relieve dyspepsia. It is merely the vehicle which gives activity, force, searching effect to a rare infusion of herbal extracts, designed in tone, regulate and fortify the system. Without the aid of a diffusive stimulant the medicinal properties of these vegetable ingredients would fall of their effect. The projectile that batters down a hostile wall receives its impetus from the powder placed behind it, and in like manner the curative and healthful principle of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is made operative and irresistible by the pure Essence of Rye, which forms their basis. Thus is disease vanquished in its strongholds by a combination of unequalled vegetable antidotes, carried, as it were, straight to the mark by a wholesome stimulant.

Not only is indigestion, in all its phases, permanently and thoroughly cured by this celebrated invigorant, but all the diseases which dyspepsia engenders, are speedily relieved by its use. Bilious disorders, that have defied the prescriptions of the Mercurial School of Medicine, yield readily to the anti-bilious action of the Bitters. If the thousands who, after abandoning calomel in despair, have been cured of liver disease by this unequalled Vegetable Alterative, could place their combined experience before the world, that fearful drug would be banished from civil practice as it has already been ingloriously thrown out of our military hospitals.

The success of the Bitters in cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION has been marked and striking. Their slight aperient operation gently removes obstructions from the bowels, and at the same time they impart sufficient vigor and tone to the membrane which lines the alimentary canal to enable Nature to perform her most important functions regularly, without any further medication.

FLATULENCE, a most annoying and often a very painful affliction, is not only relieved for the time being, but its recurrence prevented by an occasional resort to this delightful Stomachic; and the same may be said of CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, BILIOUS CHOLIC, SICK HEADACHE, and that most depressing and painful sensation in the upper part of the abdomen which is sometimes described as an "all gone" feeling by dyspeptic patients. Loss of appetite is an evil that can only be safely obviated by increasing the vigor of the digestive organs. If the palate craves more than the stomach can digest, the former can only be gratified at the expense of the latter. The peculiar merit of the Bitters, as a stomachic, is, that it it doubles the demands of appetite, it at the same time doubles the capacity of the stomach to dissolve and assimilate food, so that the desire for nutriment and the ability to turn it to good account increase pro rata, and bodily vigor is the inevitable result. A person may have an inordinate appetite, and yet be as thin as a shadow and feeble as a child, but as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce a perfect accord between the requirements of hunger and the power of digestion, the attenuated form fattens under their tonic influence, and what would otherwise be a depressing burden to the system, becomes, by assimilation, healthy flesh and muscular fibre.

In no complaint is the remedial action of this wonderful Tonic more prompt and decisive than in CHILLS AND FEVER of every type. Taken during the cold stage, it at once shortens its duration, and soon breaks up the paroxysms. Throughout the Western States it is superseding every other medicine for intermittent and remittent fever. It has become a household specific in all the alluvial regions that border on great rivers, on the prairies, and in every swampy and marshy district where those prostrating diseases prevail. As the season it should be taken regularly and systematically as a protection against the miasma of wet soils. It may be also appropriate to remark, that at the present time, that whoever resorts to it for this purpose becomes invulnerable to all the atmospheric influences which produce Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittents, and other periodical disorders of a like nature. This is the season of the year when these maladies are most prevalent, and it is wise, therefore, to take time by the forelock and forestall their visitations. If, however this warning should come too late for prevention, let the sick take comfort from the assurance, that in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS they have the certain means of cure. Let them discard quinine and rely upon a remedy that in such cases has never, during ten years, been known to fail. As

A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS especially claim the attention of all who desire to be exempted from bodily ailment during these seasons of social enjoyment. The digestion is never in so much danger of being overtaxed as in winter. It is a period of festivity. "Eat, drink and be merry" is its motto. But without the exercise of due care, social indulgence may entail sad penalties. Cold, while it stimulates the appetite, closes the pores, and those important outlets for the waste matter of the system being in a measure sealed, there is an imperious necessity that the stomach should do its work with more than usual vigor, that the internal waste pipes of the system should be free and unobstructed, and that the liver should faithfully and regularly contribute its tempering, purifying element to the common stock of animal fluids. Now it is the province and the purpose of the Bitters to keep these essential organs active, healthy and efficient, and thus prevent disease. The system, regulated and controlled by their balsamic influence, will be in little danger of suffering either from plethora, or debility, or the inclemency of the season. It may defy cold and damp and the fiend indigestion. If the appetite be too strong for the stomach, it will bring the latter up to "concert pitch." If the stomach be in a fair condition and the appetite deficient, it will give the latter a keener edge. In winter the liquors of commerce are more freely used than in summer, and their poisonous effects are often heightened in consequence of their being taken hot. Discard them—avoid them. All the good effects that you hope to derive from them you will surely realize from this vitalizing agent. All the evil that you cannot escape if you imbibe them, you will assuredly avoid if you substitute for all other stimulants the only safe and healthful tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Keep the refreshing vegetable cordial in your house, and you will never feel tempted to taste the fiery stimulants which create a false thirst for themselves, and which are drugged and adulterated and charged with destruction to every organ of the body. The effect of the Bitters is precisely the reverse of this. A small quantity suffices for medicinal purposes, and as they act medicinally and not as an excitant, the weakest nervous organization cannot be injured by their operation.

There is no preparation in the world that produces such marvellous effects in cases of nausea. For sea sickness, according to the testimony of the captains and other officers of the principal lines of the sea-going steamers, and the uniform statements of the passengers who have employed it, the Bitters are an infallible and never-failing antidote.

In brief, as a safeguard against all diseases, and as a cure for every complaint of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, there is no tonic and alterative, vegetable or mineral, that can be placed on a par with Hostetter's Bitters.

Be sure, however, to obtain the genuine article. In spite of all the precautions of the proprietors, the original bottles are sometimes filled with alcoholic poisons, and sold as the true elixir. Therefore buy only of the regular agents, whose names are published. The undersigned have deemed it advisable to caution the public against these counterfeits, and they ask the public, as a favor to both parties, and for the protection of irresponsible individuals or firms.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take special note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The eagle thrown by the Government over the Proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is printed and elaborately engraved on the cork, and covers the neck of the bottle, and cannot fail to arrest the eye of the purchaser, without noticing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine, unless this stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and counterfeiters are abroad, and the only safeguard that the public have against them is to see that this stamp is there, and that the bottles, as well as the label and the stamp, are the genuine articles.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

THE CITY.

DEAD.—Dr. Cheney, for some time city physician, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness.

COLORED RECRUITS.—Captain J. Wheeler, formerly of the 15th Illinois cavalry, has been appointed recruiting officer in this city for the 29th regiment United States colored troops, commanded by Colonel Bross.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The State Medical Society will hold its regular annual session in this city on Tuesday next. The meetings of the Society will be held at the Council Chamber in the Court House. It is expected that they will continue four days.

THE LILL-HILDEBRAND CASE.—The Hildebrand-Lill seduction case, has, after a tedious trial of five weeks' duration before the arbitrators, came to a termination. Yesterday an award was made on which no damages were allowed Miss Hildebrand for the alleged seduction, but Mr. Lill was adjudged to pay all costs, which amount to some $4,000.

Henry C. Work, in "Columbia's Guardian Angels"—a song and chorus issued by Root & Cady, and announced in another column—has added another stone to the temple of his fame. It is a little more difficult than his preceding songs, but with a soprano or tenor voice that can take upper G well, and a well-trained chorus, it must be tremendously effective both in concert and parlor.

PICKPOCKETS.—Three men, giving their names as Thomas Bottomley, Charley Smith, and J. Baker, claiming to hail from Chicago, were arrested at the railroad depot at Davenport, Iowa, on Wednesday, being caught in the act of picking the pocket of an old Quaker gentleman, who was making his way through the crowd into the cars.

A SWEET ALDERMAN.—Matthew Franzen, the newly elected Alderman of the 15th Ward, was yesterday served with a legal notice written in English. When it was presented he required it to be translated into German, saying that he could not read English. This officer expects to represent the 15th Ward in the next Council. How do the loyal Union men of that Ward relish the idea of having Franzen, who cannot read our common language, to represent them.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Martin Nottingham, a lad fifteen years old, employed in Hund's planing mill opposite the Mechanical Bakery, was seriously and it is feared fatally injured while at work yesterday morning. A piece of board somehow came in contact with the teeth of a saw revolving rapidly, and struck the poor fellow with tremendous force upon the head. The skull was fractured, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.—A conference of representatives from the several Eastern lines of Railroad, centering in Chicago, was held yesterday, and resulted in the establishment of the following time schedule for the coming summer, to take effect on Monday, May 9th:

Trains leave Chicago for the East at 6:30 A. M., 6:15 P. M., and 10 P. M. Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M., 6:15 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Medical Society convened last evening at the room of the War Fund Committee in the Court House. The particular topic of discussion was "puerperal fever," a subject of considerable interest certainly to those affected, and one upon which the doctors last evening expended much breath and speculation. The discussion was interesting to those of the profession present, but of a character obviously unfit for the columns of a popular newspaper.

WAYMAN AND NEWHOUSE.—Were it not for the unholy character of the alliance recently formed between the two men whose names disgrace the head of this item, their billings and cooings—turtle doves included—might call up reminders of the loves of David and Jonathan, whose love was stronger than death. In their walks, talks and drinks they are together, and in their political deaths they will not be disunited. Like the Siamese twins, they are inseparable.

MEETING OF PLASTERERS.—A meeting of journeymen plasterers was held last evening at No. 89 West Randolph street. J. G. Norton was voted to the chair, and Dennis Sullivan was appointed secretary. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to organize a Plasterers' Protective Union, and suggested that a committee should be appointed to draw up a constitution and report to a future meeting. Whereupon it was resolved that a committee of five members (who were named) be authorized to draft a constitution and submit the same to an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday evening next. The meeting then adjourned.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning before Coroner Wagner, upon the body of Henry Hanover, who died early in the morning. About a week ago, deceased in passing over Lake street bridge while it was turning, [illegible] attempting to jump ashore, became wedged between the bridge and the river side, and fell into the river. He was speedily extricated from his unpleasant situation, but he never recovered his health, and after daily becoming worse, he died about three o'clock yesterday morning. The jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries caused under the above named circumstances.

THE 12TH CAVALRY.—This new cavalry regiment has received marching orders. They leave St. Charles, Kane county, on Tuesday next for St. Louis, where they are ordered to report to Major General Rosecrans. [illegible]

COUNTERFEITS.—A counterfeit one hundred dollar treasury note was offered yesterday, at the banking house of A. C. Badger & Co., doubtless one of a batch which it is sought to put in circulation. [illegible]

SUPPOSED DROWNING CASE.—On Wednesday evening last, during the gale, four boys about fifteen years of age, engaged a boat at the breakwater to go out for a row on the lake. [illegible]

THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—[illegible]

SUICIDE BY AN INSANE MAN.—Yesterday morning Mr. Day, the tender of the Randolph street bridge, heard a halloo in the water, and looking over, saw a man struggling; he almost instantly threw a rope, which the drowning man seemed to make no effort to take hold of, and before other measures could be adopted he sank and was drowned. An inquest was held on the body which was identified as that of an insane man named Henry Platt, aged twenty-four years, who had left his boarding house, No. [illegible] Canal street, about midnight, and was lost sight of. [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The 8th Iowa veteran infantry, numbering 380 men, arrived at the Soldiers' Rest about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, from Davenport, en route for the front, their furlough being exhausted. The regiment has served under Generals Pope, Fremont, Grant and Sherman, and is now attached to the 15th corps, commanded by General Logan. [illegible]

INADEQUATE JUSTICE.—Justice Miller has some singular ideas of criminal justice. Take this case: [illegible]

THE STEAMER CITY OF BUFFALO.—[illegible]

THE POLICE BOARD—MORE HEADS OFF—THE DETECTIVE FORCE DISBANDED.—A meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. There were present the Mayor, Commissioners Newhouse and Wayman, Superintendent Turtle, and their chosen Secretary, Abbot. [illegible]

The Board decided to meet this morning at 9 o'clock for the purpose of administering the oath to the force en masse. [illegible]

The trio adjourned.

MAY DAY.—To-morrow is May-Day. In countries where the sun shines more kindly, this day is sacred to festive and floral rites. [illegible]

A DETECTIVE "HUNTED DOWN."—Had Dickens been in Chicago during the past few days he would have found the material ready to hand for a much more interesting story than that which five thousand dollars' worth which Bonner published under the name of "Hunted down." [illegible]

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO, April 28, 1864.

[illegible]

WM. TURTLE, General Superintendent of Police.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—The regular session of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon at the "Soldiers' Rest." [illegible]

THE COUNTY COURT CONVENTION.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—By reference to the report of the action of the Board of Police Commissioners—elsewhere reported—it will be seen that their insane reachings after power have led them to break up the whole of that branch of the city police force known as the "detective corps." [illegible]

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This Company is again in the field as a competitor for the carrying and passenger trade of the Northwest during the coming season. [illegible]

THE LATE GALE.—Vessels are arriving continually, which have been damaged by the recent gale, which must have swept with terrific force over the whole lake. The schooner Mazeppa, bound to Buffalo with a cargo of beef and pork has been much injured, [illegible]

A DASTARDLY THIEF.—About one o'clock yesterday a soldier named William Leibenstein, nearly sixty years of age, belonging to Battery L, First Illinois Artillery, was sitting on the sidewalk on the corner of Kinzie and Clark streets, partially intoxicated, [illegible]

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The response to the call of the Governor of the State for 20,000 troops, for 100 days, is most enthusiastic. [illegible]

POLICE COURT.—Very little of importance was transacted at the Police Court yesterday, beyond the usual routine of the trial of a few drunks and disorderlies. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH FAIR.—The following preamble and resolutions were passed on 'Change yesterday, in response to the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair: [illegible]

North Water Street.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CZAR AND ZIMMERMAN.—The Opera of the Czar and Carpenter was repeated last evening in Bryan Hall with a slight improvement in point of effectiveness over the first effort. [illegible]

MUSEUM.—The Ticket-of-Leave-Man will be repeated at the Museum this afternoon [illegible]

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The famous dramatic spectacle of Mazeppa, will be repeated at McVicker's this afternoon and evening, [illegible] Miss Kate Fisher, as usual, will personate the hero of the play. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Take-it-and-Leave-Man, with other novelties, will be played at the Academy this afternoon and evening, [illegible]

VARIETIES.—The programme of the Varieties will be found an attractive one, and will draw a crowd to this popular place of amusement.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Church of the Messiah.—Rev. Dr. Elliott, of St. Louis, will preach to-morrow, (May 1st) in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard Court, at 10½ o'clock a. m. Entrance in the rear from Hubbard Court.

Closing Party for G. Mirasole's Juvenile class will be held this evening at the Academy, 214 Wabash avenue. [illegible]

Journeymen Coopers.—The Journeymen Coopers Union will convene at the German Theater this evening. [illegible]

Spiritualism.—Warren Chase will lecture at Wilkowsky Hall on Sunday, May 1st, at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Seats free.

Preaching Sunday, May 1st, at half-past 10 a. m., by Rev. D. R. Mansfield, and at 3 p. m. by Mrs. Mansfield, Room 17, Rice's Block. Entrance between 77 and 79 Dearborn street.

Hasheesh Candy.—[illegible] — Baltimore Critic.

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat caused by Cold or unusual exertion of the voice, relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Corns, bunions, and diseased nails, instantaneously cured by a process peculiar to Dr. Kendall, [illegible]

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—[illegible] Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. I. Lawrence, Dentist, 98 Washington street. [illegible]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Phalon's—Take no Other. Sold by Druggists generally.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. [illegible]

Gas Fixtures.—[illegible]

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP [illegible] CURTIS & PERKINS [illegible]

Go to the Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College [illegible]

Gas Fixtures.—[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Great Activity—The Rebels Reinforcing from all Points.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A special to the Commercial Advertiser says: Gen. Grant continues very active, moving rapidly from point to point.

The enemy in our immediate front have for two or three days past been very active, as if anticipating an advance.

Deserters from the rebel army say Lee is bringing up forces from Charleston, Florida, Lynchburg and other points.

Gen. Casey, long on the examining board, will it is said have a command in the coming campaign.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Washington special dispatches of the New York Times say: Facts showing the determined energy with which the rebels are concentrating troops in Virginia continue to multiply. [illegible]

FROM WESTERN LOUISIANA.

The Results of the Banks Expedition.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Grand Ecore dispatch of the 18th states: Our total loss is 3,400, of which the killed will probably not exceed 200. [illegible]

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.

The Democrat's Vicksburg correspondent of the 22d says: The steamer Lucy brings news from Red River that no more fighting had occurred up to the 20th, but the rebels were reported marching on Grand Ecore on the 22d. Our troops were going out to meet them.

Our total loss in the late battles foots up four thousand.

Our army is believed to be securely entrenched at Grand Ecore, on both sides of the river.

CHARLESTON HARBOR.

An Attempt to Blow up the Frigate Wabash, off Charleston.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 23, 1864.

On Monday night last, the 18th inst., the Charleston rebels made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to destroy the noble frigate Wabash, at her anchorage off Charleston bar, where she was doing off shore blockade service. [illegible]

The Wabash arrived this afternoon at this port preparatory to going North.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Danger of Our Possessions in that State.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A military gentleman from Newbern, April 27th, furnishes the following additional particulars from North Carolina: [illegible]

Pennsylvania for Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The Union State Convention assembled here yesterday. A resolution was adopted, that the electors at large be instructed to support Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and oppose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention, and that one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the rebels would be the certainty of the re-election of Lincoln.

Guerillas in Indiana.

MADISON, April 29.—A gang of guerillas crossed the Indiana line night before last and burned a trading boat a short distance below this city, and stole a flock of sheep and some cattle.

How the House Received the President's Message on the Blair Case.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

[illegible]

Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Wilson, C. J. In Chambers. [illegible]

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

For sale at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street. [illegible]

Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension. Claim of Heirs for Arrears. Claim for Horse and Equipment. Commutation of Rations for Exchanged Prisoners of War. Descriptive Rolls. Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money (Act of March 3, 1863). Father's Application for Bounty Money and Arrears. Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Bounty Money and Arrears. Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Pension. Guardian's Declaration of Orphan Sister for Pension. Invalid Pension Claim. Mother's Application for Pension. Officer's Certificate of Soldier's Disability. Officer's Certificate to Death of Soldier. Oath of Allegiance. Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay. Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, Arrears, &c. Surgeon's Certificate of Soldier's Disability. Surgeon's Biennial Examination. Widow's Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears. Widow's Declaration for Pension.

We send them POST PAID, at the rate of 75 cents per quire, upon the receipt of the money. Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY.

The Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

At Lake Forest on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], Miss JENNIE E. SMITH and Mr. J. H. WRIGHT, Jr.

On Thursday, April 28th, by Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Mr. ANDREW J. PIERCE and Miss NELLIE ARNOLD, all of Chicago.

On Tuesday evening, April 26th, at the Sherman House, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. ROBT. F. BENJAMIN and Miss CELESTINE STANSBURY.

DIED.

In this city, April 29th, HENRY NOXON, son of [illegible]

In this city, April 28th, Hon. EBENEZER ANDREWS, in the 60th year of his age. [illegible]

On Friday evening, April 29th, AUGUSTA JOHNSTON, [illegible]

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM. 200,000 CURIOSITIES. COL. J. H. WOOD & CO., Proprietors and Managers. A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements. MONDAY EVENING, April 25th. TWENTY-NINTH REPRESENTATION AT THE POPULAR GREAT FAVORITE RESORT. OVERWHELMING SUCCESS! [illegible] APPROVED BY THE CLERGY! SANCTIONED BY THE PRESS! COMMENDED BY MERCHANTS AND BANKERS! In the Great Moral Drama, the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH TIME. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager, J. H. McVicker. CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at half-past 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock. Great success of the celebrated Equestrian and Protean Actress, MISS KATE FISHER, who will appear this AFTERNOON and EVENING with her highly trained horse WONDER. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE [illegible] SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, 1864, the celebrated and successful Drama of MAZEPPA, Or, The Wild Horse of Tartary. CASSIMIR, MAZEPPA, MISS KATE FISHER. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, April 25, the Great Burlesque, THE TAKE-IT-AND-LEAVE MAN. [illegible] EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

OPERA. PETER THE GREAT IN SAARDAM; OR THE CZAR AND CARPENTER. BY ALBERT LORTZING. Will be performed by the CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION, The first translation into English by HANS BALATKA. A COMIC OPERA, in Three Acts, for Five Nights only, in BRYAN HALL. [illegible] CHARACTERS REPRESENTED. [illegible] The whole under the direction of HANS BALATKA. [illegible] Price of Tickets, $1; Price of Libretto, 25 cents. [illegible]

MAY PARTY.—The Annual May Party of the CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY [illegible] J. EDWIN MARTINE.

THE MOST WONDERFUL EXHIBITION in the world, CLAPP, STANLEY & CO.'S POLOPTICOMORAMA. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY H. ALEXANDER, No. 109 Dearborn street.—[illegible] Extension Table, Hat Tree, two large Book Cases, Bedsteads, Oak Dining Chairs, Carpet, Lounge, Lamps. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, April 30th, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BUILDING NO. 16 CLARK ST. AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, April 30th, at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE — Household Furniture, Piano forte, Melodeon, Carpet, &c., AT AUCTION on Saturday, April 30th, at 9 1-2 O'clock, At Butters' Auction Room in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, On Saturday, April 30th, at 9 1-2 O'clock, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On Monday, May 2d, at 9 1-2 O'clock. At dwelling 207 Washington street, corner of Franklin. [illegible] PARLOR FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CARPETS, DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, At Dwelling No. 258 North Lasalle Street, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMMENSE SALE OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE, Brussells and Velvet Carpets AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 3d. On WEDNESDAY, May 4th. On THURSDAY, May 5th. Commencing at 9½ o'clock each morning At Butters' Auction Room in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 3d, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms, [illegible] GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Lever and other movements. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

IMPORTED LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c., AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, May 4th, at 9 1-2 O'clock. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Kitchen Stove, &c, at Auction [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. Elegant Household Furniture, RICH VELVET AND OTHER CARPETS, AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, May 2d, [illegible] No. 246 WABASH AVENUE, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Pictures, Stewart's and Other Cook Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age." [illegible] Address M. DE GRAND, care room No. 8, 188 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription, SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, to sell the celebrated New England Family Sewing Machine. [illegible] T. EVANS, General Agent for the Northwest, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—100 efficient Agents wanted immediately to sell Bryant's History of the Great Massacre in Minnesota [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—5,000 Agents. The Wonder of the World. [illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Great Natural Weather Indicator. [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month. [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—Yesterday, a Cluster Diamond. [illegible]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of HOYT, PRINCE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Upholsterer. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A widow lady wishes to procure a situation in a respectable family [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper in the dry goods, grocery or lumber trade, or in a commission house, by a young man thoroughly qualified [illegible] Address "I. L. M.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A respectable youth about sixteen, to learn the Watchmaking and Jewelry business. [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A boy to take care of a horse, and to make himself generally useful at home. [illegible]

WANTED—A Safe. [illegible]

WANTED—Tenement, cottage preferred, by a man and wife without children. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as travelling agent or clerk [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A suitable number of rooms and hall for a private club. [illegible] "THE CONCORDIA," P. O. Drawer 5231.

WANTED—A young man of "good morals" and "steady business habits" wishes to marry a lady possessed of a fortune sufficient to give him a fair start in life. [illegible] Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Two Blacksmith's Helpers and one Finisher. Apply at Novelty Carriage Works, No. 44 Adams street. T. H. BROWN, Agent.

WANTED—By the advertiser, a comfortable and pleasantly located house, on South or West Side, [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished Room and Board in a quiet boarding house or private family, by a young married couple. [illegible] JOHN FRIZELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—[illegible] Mares wanted immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—A man to take charge of a span of horses and to do general work around a house. Apply at the Tribune office, 51 Clark street.

WANTED—Two Salesmen for the retail dry goods business, to go to Peoria, Ill. Apply on Tuesday, May 3, at No. 30 Lake st.

WANTED—A clerk for a coal office, two clerks for dry goods stores, a salesman, two porters and a collector. [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Tailors, Tailors, Cutters, Cutters—Granger, from New York, offers his unequalled new method of cutting all kinds of garments [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, also a chambermaid. [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for the counter, shelving and show case of the cigar stand at Sisson Wright's restaurant, [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] years of age, a situation, don't care what it is (except it be dishonorable). [illegible] Address "G F," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a lady who is a good and rapid writer, a situation as copyist or any employment that she could do at her own home. [illegible]

WANTED—A boy to do chores about the house. [illegible]

WANTED—Persons of both sexes to engage in a new, easy and honorable employment, [illegible]

WANTED—($10,000)—A partner that can command from eight to ten thousand dollars cash, in a wholesale manufacturing house, [illegible]

WANTED—A steady man of active habits to take care of a horse, drive a city delivery wagon and make himself generally useful. [illegible]

WANTED—An interest and position as working partner in an established and substantial Real Estate Agency, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as porter in a wholesale grocery or dry goods store, [illegible]

WANTED—Storage for heavy (boxed) machinery. [illegible]

WANTED—Six good Brass Finishers, [illegible]

WANTED—A number of first class Joiners and Door Makers, [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman with $4,000 or $5,000 cash wishes to become an active partner in some good paying business, [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Steam Fitter, [illegible] WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 225 Lake street.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, [illegible]

WANTED—20,000 Champagne Bottles. [illegible]

WANTED—By a good responsible tenant, [illegible]

WANTED—Confectioners in the country wanting the Confectioners' Protective Union of Chicago, [illegible]

WANTED—Dry Cows, [illegible]

WANTED—A party in the "Des Moines Valley Distillery," [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a good Commission house, [illegible]

WANTED—Quartermaster's Department, Nashville, [illegible]

WANTED—To Merchant Tailors—Wanted by a Practical Cutter, a situation. [illegible]

WANTED—100 Carpenters and Joiners, and 50 Machinists, to work in the Navy Yard at Mound City. [illegible] JOHN D. HARTY, Act'g Vol. Lieut. U. S. Navy, Com'g Rendz.

WANTED—A man with $400 to buy a half interest in an established cash business. [illegible]

WANTED—A practical and experienced man, a carpenter and millwright or engineer, [illegible]

WANTED—Furniture and household goods of all kinds and any amount. [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government In the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, [illegible] JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—With furnished rooms wanted for a man, his wife and three children, [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished rooms with board at 227 South Clark street, [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, may be accommodated with board [illegible]

BOARDING—The entire parlor floor at No. 38 [illegible] J. C. SHEPLEY.

BOARDING—Board on Peoria street, [illegible]

BOARDING—Two pleasant front Rooms with closets, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday, a box containing two Breast Pins. [illegible]

LOST—Yesterday afternoon (April 29th) a small spotted Coach Dog Pup, [illegible]

LOST—Dog. Strayed from the northeast corner of [illegible]

LOST—Dog Lost—A Black Spaniel, [illegible]

LOST—On Clark or Randolph streets, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage in Evanston, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grain House [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Engine Lathes, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two second hand [illegible] Pianos [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—$400 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Grocery Store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Cedar Posts [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good second hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two story frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—One boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Pianos—[illegible] A. L. DANTZ.

FOR SALE—A modern built [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pianos and Melodeons, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Marble front residence on [illegible] avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Packing House [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Distillery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange [illegible] J. A. CARLISLE, Attorney, [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—The 2nd and 3rd floors, [illegible] West Randolph street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage house, [illegible] Inquire of T. B. BAKER, [illegible]

TO RENT—A suit of pleasant front rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A neat, well built [illegible]

TO RENT—Part of a house, [illegible]

TO RENT—The brick house, No. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store and Basement, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two first class frame Dwellings [illegible]

TO RENT—A good House, with [illegible] Wabash avenue. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story Cottage House [illegible]

TO RENT—Store 23 Market street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Lumber Yard [illegible] J. F. LORD & CO., [illegible]

TO RENT—A second floor front room, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two good houses [illegible]

TO RENT—From the 1st of May, [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, [illegible] DAVID HENRY, [illegible]

TO RENT—The north half of the [illegible]

TO RENT—The four-story brick [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story frame house [illegible]

TO RENT—The 31, 34, [illegible] Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms with Cook Stove [illegible]

TO RENT—Store [illegible]

TO RENT.—The North [illegible] Bank Building, [illegible] YOUNG SCAMMON.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Dwellings for sale [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot corner of [illegible] J. F. STARR, [illegible]

FOR SALE—For a few days only—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable [illegible] CLAPLIN & YAL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful building lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot, on Wabash [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Block of [illegible]

FOR SALE—The late residence of [illegible] Dr. Franklin Scammon, deceased, [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

FOR SALE—Lots, [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Two gentlemen [illegible]

WANTED—Two gentlemen [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We have a very full and interesting summary of news from Nashville, relative to military affairs in Tennessee.

Our Arkansas news gives intelligence of Gen. Steele's recent success at Camden. The method of its capture is beginning to be quite the fashion out that way. The rebels will presently learn that they must not go away from their forts when Federals are around.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The New York papers in the interest of New York millionaires who are coining fortunes upon their importations of foreign luxuries and gewgaws, blame Congress for not giving thirty, sixty, or ninety days' notice to these men before raising the tariff fifty per cent, and charge that it interferes with the trade of the country, and tends to derange the machinery of business. We opine that the trade of the country would not suffer materially if these importations were prohibited entirely. This is not where the shoe pinches. These fellows wanted ninety days' notice that they might send to Europe and get immense stocks of these superfluities, glut the market, control it, and then come in on the top wave after the tariff was revised, and make gigantic profits on the rise. They were not afraid of any embargo on trade. Trade would flow on undisturbed in its usual channels. But it lays an embargo on their fat profits, and blocks their "nishe lecthe game," to quote Moss in the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man." Hence their tears. Congress has done wisely. Stop these foreign luxuries, draining the very life blood of the country, or make them help sustain it. The people are for it, and Wall street and Broadway must submit. Congress did exactly right, and if it had done otherwise it would have done exactly wrong.

FARNSWORTH'S AMENDMENT.

Gen. Farnsworth offered the following amendment to the section of the Tax Law in relation to Banks and Banking, viz:

"That every person, banking association or corporation issuing notes or other obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, unless authorized by act of Congress, shall pay one-fourth of one per cent each month on such amount, or which having been issued, remain in circulation."

This important amendment was adopted by the decided vote of 78 ayes against 64 nays. We hope it will not be cut out by the Senate, which acts very singularly on some things, and generally favors speculators, gamblers, wild-catters, and other cormorants who feed and fatten on the hearts blood of the country. Gen. Farnsworth said that "his object was to compel the local State banks to withdraw their circulation, and to impose the tax not only on the stuff issued during each month, but also on the notes still out. The West does not want the shinplasters and rotten issues of New England and Pennsylvania, and other Eastern shinplaster shops. Six months was too long to allow for the withdrawal of such notes, and he should like to see this done in one month."

Gen. Farnsworth was right, and reflects the sentiments of ninety-nine per cent of the people of Illinois, irrespective of party. We hope that he and the other Representatives from Illinois, will follow this amendment up until they see it safely enacted into a law. If it has not the effect to exterminate the wild-cats from circulation, it will at least make them contribute something to the support of the Government for the enjoyment of the unconstitutional special privilege of issuing their due-bills to circulate as money and drawing interest thereon.

A few days ago our Representative Mr. Arnold, offered a resolution to ascertain the sentiments of the House on the question of taxing currency manufacturers at the rate of 3 per cent a year—the same as manufacturers of other and more legitimate commodities. We were agreeably surprised to see that his resolution was adopted by sixteen majority. The vote of the House on Thursday would indicate that no reaction had yet set in; but the wild-catters will now begin to exercise themselves in earnest to defeat the amendment; the lobby will be set at work; and we fear that the purchaseable members will be bought up, and the weak and vacillating ones intimidated, as was done in the case of the whisky tax contest. One-quarter of a cent a month is three per cent a year, and that rate collected on the present wild-cat circulation of $300,000,000 will yield the snug sum of $9,000,000. This tax is not heavy enough to drive in the circulation of the worst wild cats, whose circulation is two to five times their capital, and whose profits range from twenty to thirty per cent on their loose capital. But it will, nevertheless have a restraining influence to prevent further expansion, and if the people generally will imitate the noble example of the Chicago Board of Trade, and refuse to receive all currency except what is issued by Uncle Sam or by his authority, the reform will be made complete.

COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS.

Some of our Chicago merchants and business men are doing, or rather we should say are proposing to do, what they no doubt think will prove a master stroke of policy on their part, but which they wish to convey the impression will redound entirely to the benefit of their customers. They advertise through the public press that they will not recognize the recent action of the Board of Trade in fixing the par standard of currency, but will continue, as they have heretofore, to take "miscellaneous" at par, thinking thereby to gain an accession to their list of customers; which will doubtless be the case. Many of the country merchants, we hear, propose to nibble at this seemingly attractive bait. It is well known that about all of them now insist upon greenbacks or Nationals from their customers. In fact, in the country very few transactions are made upon any other basis. These merchants bring them to Chicago, ostensibly to use them in purchasing goods. But this they don't do. They, on their arrival, visit a broker first, sell their greenbacks at ¼ to ½ per cent premium, take the "miscellaneous," and pay it to those liberal merchants who, seemingly inspired with a most excellent charity, take it at par for goods. This both parties think is sharp practice, and it is; but the sharpness goes all to the credit of the city merchant, while at the same time the country man thinks he's the bully boy. We heard one of the latter boast the other day that he could make his insurance, traveling expenses, and many other etceteras, in this line of transactions. Poor dupe! We guess he won't begin to do it. Did it never occur to these sharp country merchants that the city chaps, who are willing to take "anything" for their goods, are just as unwilling to sell their goods for the same price as the merchant who insists upon experiencing no loss upon the money he takes for his goods; and that the difference in his favor in the price will average about double the discount which will make the "miscellaneous" equal to par. [illegible]

A CORRECTION.—Our Cairo correspondent sends us word that a paragraph in his letter of the 19th was incorrect, [illegible]